THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1873.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,987—VOL. LXVIII. MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1873. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th June, the wife of Mr. W. A. Dawson, Hume Rd'n of a son.

On the 18th July, at her residence, Lord Clyde Hotel, Pyrmont, wife of the late Jacob F. Dowell, of a daughter.

On the 30th July, at Wellington, the wife T. H. Manns, of a

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th July, by the Rev. E. Sellars, at his residence, William Hoggett, only son of John Hatherley, Esq., late of Tiverton, in Devon, Silent designer of Mr. J. Cox, of Cooleberry, Sydney.

On the 23rd July, at St. Jude's Church, Morpeth, by the Rev. Canon Loftus, Jane Whitelaw, youngest son of Archibald Attwood, Esq., Ireland, to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Solo, Esq., Ireland.

On the 2nd instant, at the Scots Church, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, James Wilson, Esq., squatter, of the Macquarie Plains, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Miss Catherine Flood, a native of Galway, Ireland, living with her relations on the Macquarie River.

DEATHS.

On the 8th May, at his parents' residence, Wakenaa East, South Clarence Estate, the dearly beloved second eldest son of Peter Lucas and Rebecca Ewers, of Inflammation of the lungs in Scotland, aged 8 years 9 months 4 days. "He struck the chord, and—Lay dead the Upper Room, Leading Flat, had ceased."

On the 30th July, at her residence, Victoria-street, Haymarket, Jane M. Hart, Aged, dearly beloved wife of Richard Hart, aged 50 years, formerly of Cheapside, Bridgnorth, Salop, Eng., Kidderminster, Worcester, Eng., and Sydney, Eng. May her and rest in peace.

On the 1st instant, at the residence of Mr. Jas. Ho. Hawthorne, Bathurst-road, Paddington, Fanny Elizabeth Bettens, in the 22nd year of her age.

On the 2nd instant, at his residence, No. 94, Sussex-street, Sydney, Mr. Robert Gilchrist, aged 72 years, leaving a wife and eleven grown up children to mourn their loss; and 14 grandchildren. Forfeitbire, Ireland.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Albemarle-street, Kingsford, Mary Elizabeth Cheshire, the beloved wife of Robert Cheshire, Esq., aged 74 years.

SHIPPING.

THE C. AND R. S. N. CO'S STEAMSHIPS.

To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The ADELAIDE IRVING, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday, at 6.

To MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The GUIDA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday, at 5.

To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 6 (sharp).

Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Barrack-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of Kingstreet.

To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The NEW ENGLAND, THIS NIGHT, at 5 o'clock.

Intermediate and steerage passengers on route to the gold and tin mines will find unrivalled accommodation in this vessel.

Cargo is now being received.

P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Wednesday, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30: FARES:—Saloon, at current rates; steerage, £1 12s.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11; Gunnedah, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Raymond Terrace and Morpeth, Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11.

TO MELBOURNE.—Lady Young, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Lochiel, 48 hours after arrival.

TO ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH.—Lochiel, 48 hours after arrival.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Dunmore early.

TO BATAVIA (Java).—Victoria, Saturday, 9th instant, at noon.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SHIPPERS are requested to consignee their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co's Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO BATAVIA DIRECT.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship VICTORIA, Moore, commander, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, 9th instant, at 12 noon, touching via the Leeuwin.

For particulars as to freight and passage (either way) apply at the office.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co's Offices.

Sydney, 21st July, 1873.

HUNTER RIVER S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.

TO-MORROW MORNING, at 6, the MORPETH.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Office—foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. M'Andrew, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be despatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—

CLAUDE HAMILTON, 9th August, via Bluff.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply JOSEPH SEARS and CO., Agents, 227, George-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

THE MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will despatch the steamship

DANDENONG,

on THURSDAY, 7th August,

at 4 o'clock p.m.

THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.

Freight at current rates.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Sarah's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

THE MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will despatch the steamship

DANDENONG,

THIS DAY, Monday, 4th August,

at 5 o'clock p.m.

FARES:

Saloon ..... 10s.

Steerage ..... 5s. 6d.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Sarah's Wharf.

STEAM TO FIJI.

The steamship

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

shortly expected, will have QUICK DISPATCH.

E. VICKERY, Agent,

116, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Graham Wharf, on TUESDAY, 5th August, at 10 a.m.

Saloon, £6 6s; return, £10 10s (available for 4 months); steerage, £2 10s.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

MANLY BEACH.—STEAMERS, THIS DAY, from Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30

Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30

Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.15

Fare—Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s.

THOMAS REVELTON.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE will be despatched on the 30th instant. Has accommodation for first, second, and third class.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE LADY BOWEN

will be despatched as above in August.

For freight or passage apply to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents,

Well moored at Hooper's.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The AI clipper ship

THE FAKEER,

1200 tons burthen, Captain Joseph Nelson, will be despatched from Newcastle immediately on the 2nd August, for which a quick passage is anticipated.

For light freight or passage apply to Captain Nelson on board, or to

MASON, BROTHERS,

135, Pitt-street.

FOR VESSEL FOR NAPIER.—The Clipper Schooner AMHERST, Captain Finch, now loading at Queen Sts Wharf, sails TO-MORROW. Shippers may be sure of prompt despatch.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,

Lloyd's-chambers.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—To-night, 11.

MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—To-morrow, 9 a.m.

SHOALHAVEN, &c.—To-morrow, 11 a.m.

ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.30 a.m.

MORUYA.—Friday, 9 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS FROM KING-ST AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

FOR PARRAMATTA.—7, 8, 11, 1, 3, 4, 5.

FOR HUNTER'S HILL.—7, 8, 11, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.15, 10 p.m.

FROM PARRAMATTA.—6.30, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5.

FROM HUNTER'S HILL.—8.15, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m. Every half-hour afterwards.

MOSMAN'S FERRY leaves CIRCULAR QUAY.—9.10, 11.15, 1.30, 3.10, 5.10.

MOSMAN'S BAY.—7, 8.10, 10.10, 12.10, 2.10, 4.10, 6.10.

FOR HONGKONG.—The AI clipper-barque CRESTED WAVE, 500 tons.

John Bennett, commander, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE about 10th instant, and has room for LIGHT FREIGHT and CHINESE PASSENGERS, for which early application is necessary to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,

Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

The AI clipper barque BURTON HAYES will be dispatched in a few days.

GEORGE E. WIDER and CO., Agents, 121, Pitt-street.

PHAROS, FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Friends to see off WEDNESDAY. Has only room for FOUR SALOON PASSENGERS, for which immediate application is necessary to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,

Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—To follow the Pirocot.

The AI clipper barque,

STORMY PETREL, 600 tons,

Captain Reed,

being under charter, will sail in a FEW DAYS.

Has superior accommodation for STEERAGE PASSENGERS, for which immediate application is necessary to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,

Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

The AI clipper barque

BLACK WATCH,

M. H. Kendall, master,

will be dispatched about the 14th instant. For rate of passage apply on board at Parbury's Wharf; or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,

14, Macquarie-place.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The well-known clipper-barque ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, is up-loading, and having NEARLY the whole of her cargo engaged will meet with QUICK DISPATCH.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent-slip Wharf; or to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,

Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

PORT DARWIN, via Cleveland Bay.—Schooner EMILY has some for three passengers and 6 tons freight, if booked this morning. Clears at Customs THIS DAY. Applyimmediately, H. Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-st.

PORT DARWIN GOLD-FIELDS.—As a large vessel will be dispatched immediately for the above port, all parties desirous of going there, or of sending freight, will please leave their names and particulars at our Office, THIS DAY. Room only for a few more.

C. BATE and CO., 160, Pitt-street.

RICHMOND RIVER AND LISMORE.—The AI COTOMON, all usual ports. For freight or passage apply on board, Robbins's Wharf. All freight paid by shippers.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Morning Star, sails THIS DAY at 11. Freight, 5s. W. Shark, Dalby Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, ATALANTA, receiving cargo, Market Wharf. Clears the Customs TO-DAY.

SHIP PHAROS, for SAN FRANCISCO.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in TRIPLICATE to the undersigned by NOON OF WEDNESDAY, or they will not be recognised.

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,

Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

SCHOONER SERENA THAYER, from Honolulu.—Captain A. BROWN will NOT be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew, without his written authority.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.,

Agents.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing AI American Clipper Schooner

SERENA THAYER,

400 tons, A. BROWN, Commander. This fine vessel carries 450 tons dead weight.

For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board, at Alger's Wharf; or

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine barque

EDMOND GRESSIER,

400 tons, P. Pouvret, commander, has been lately repaired, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.,

Agents.

TONNAGE WANTED.

To load either in Sydney or Newcastle, about 1000 tons for Hongkong.

Ditto, 350 tons for Singapore.

Ditto, 350 tons for Nagasaki.

FARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The AI barque MONSOON, 325 tons register, is now open for a round CHARTER.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

WANTED, to CHARTER VESSELS from the RICHMOND RIVER for NEW CALEDONIA and SYDNEY.

JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

WANTED to purchase, small VESSEL, of from 20 to 40 tons. S. H., Occidental Hotel.

FOR NEWCASTLE, COLLINGWOOD.—For freight, apply 214, Cumberland-street, near Church-hill.

LECTURES.

ALEXANDRA LITERARY INSTITUTE.—A LECTURE in connection with the above will be delivered in St. Mark's Schoolroom, Darling Point, on THURSDAY EVENING, August 7th, by the Rev. J. VAUGHAN, of Penrith.

Subject—"My Trip to France, Illustrated with scenes from the late war—Paris during the siege and under the Commune—Paris in ruins, &c.," shown by the oxy-calcium light.

Chair will be taken at 8 p.m. by the Rev. Thomas Kennie.

Admission, 1s.

T. W. LINE, Acting Secretary.

NOAH'S ARK VINDICATED AND EXPLAINED, being a Lecture in reply to Dr. Colenso's difficulties; by Rev. J. O'Malley, S.J., of Melbourne; is, by post 1s 3d.—E. F. FLANAGAN, Catholic Bookseller, 164, George-st.

ST. PAUL'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE will be delivered in St. Paul's School-rooms, Cleveland-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, 6th August, by the Rev. Dr. STEEL. Subject: Prize from the Working Classes. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained (free of charge) from the members. C. C. MIHELL, Hon. Sec.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, BALMAIN.—W. D. CAYLEY NOLGOR will LECTURE on the Phrenological characteristics of the Mayor and Aldermen of Balmain, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ST. LEONARDS, BOROUGH OF VICTORIA.—ELECTION OF ALDERMAN.

MEETING of the Electors, at Blue's, North Shore Hotel, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, to receive the return of Mr. G. R. DIBBS.

The chair will be taken at half-past 7 p.m.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF Miss C. PARKES will call at 60, Clarence-st., she will oblige.

IF Mr. MICHAEL SHELEY, late of Occidental Hotel, Sydney, will apply at Rooms to Mr. R. C. WHIDDON, 107, Elizabeth-street South, he will hear of something to his advantage.

FREDERICK BATES, late Guard of a Greyhound, Wed Coast, New Zealand, in April, 1866. Your sister Emma is dead. Your friends desirously requested to write to your only relative, Miss Lozina Nudell, at the old address, St. Giles, Oxford, England. Any information as to Alfred Bates, Shoemaker, of the above will be thankfully received by Mr. Nudell, Bathurst, Gentlemen's Mounting House, N. S. W.

JOHN ISAAC HILLS.—Many LETTERS have been addressed to you by your name, but no answers from you have been received. In August, 1866, twenty-five pounds were sent to you, but no letters have been received since, except your last letter addressed to your uncle Charles, enclosing one for your mother, which was duly received. Address him as before.

MR. J. C. JACKSON, 1st Sydney, please call on JAMES HOLLAND, at the Royal, King-street.

MEETINGS.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

The first MEETING of the Board of Directors appointed by the Act to incorporate the "Prince Alfred Hospital" (Sydney), will be held at No. 23, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m.

I. GRAFTON ROSE.

Sydney, 1st August, 1873.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Monthly MEETING of the Royal Society of New South Wales will be held at the Exchange, Exhibition-st., on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant, at 8o'clock p.m.

Election of New Members.

"Appendix to the Anniversary Address," by the Rev. W. B. Clarke.

Paper "On our Coal and Coal-Ports," by James Manning, Esq.

"Note on the Bingara Diamond District," by Archibald Liversidge, Esq.

THE ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, August 5th, commencing at half-past 7.

Business: To elect Managing Committee, &c.

ALLAN W. WEST, Hon. Secretary.

July 29th, 1873.

TO WILLIAM BAILEY, Esquire, Mayor of the Borough of Newtown.

Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Newtown and its neighbourhood, request that you will convene a MEETING of the inhabitants, to be held on as early a day as may be convenient, for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted in order to induce the Government to extend the Railway further into Sydney, and otherwise to afford increased accommodation to suburban residents.

George S. Yarnton, E. C. Brown, A. Brackelsff, William Jolly, W. Mills, Charles Smith Jones, Josiah Perry, James Smith, and several others.

In compliance with the above requisition I hereby convene a MEETING of the Inhabitants of Newtown and others interested in the above matter, to be holden at the Town-hall, Newtown, THIS DAY, the 4th day of August, 1873, at 8 o'clock p.m.

W. BAILEY, Mayor.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.

Monthly MEETING of Council, WEDNESDAY, 6th, at 11 a.m.

JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

N.B.—Mr. JOHN LACKEY, M.L.A., will read a paper on the following subject:—"The best mode of encouraging the more valuable breed of horses most useful in the colony and for export."

I. O. LODGE, No. 1, will hold a Special MEETING in their Lodge-room, East-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. Business: To pass accounts, and such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the W.M.

WM. COULTER, Treasurer.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—Debate THIS (Monday) EVENING. Question—"Would the annexation of Fiji by Great Britain be desirable."

THOS. T. GRAY, Hon. Secretary.

UNION CLUB.

NOTICE.—A Relaying MEETING will be held on TUESDAY next the 5th instant, from 1 to 2 p.m.

By order.

F. H. WILSON, Secretary.

FOUNDLING INSTITUTION.—The Ladies of Sydney desirous of establishing a Foundling Institution are respectfully invited to meet at Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street, on TUESDAY, August 5th, at 4 o'clock p.m.

HAWTHORN DIVISION, No. 1 Daughters of Temperance.—A Public MEETING of the above will be held on MONDAY, August 4th, in the Division Room, Crick Chunch-chambers, Pitt-street, for the presentation of a Testimonial to Sister C. WILSON. Doors open at 8 o'clock. By permission of Brother CARR, C.W.P.

I. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, Harris-street. Present.

GEO. H. SPARKES, W.M.

MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING of the above will be held at Prescott's Hotel, Erskine-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

MASONIC.—Australian Social Lodge, No. 260, I. C.; This Evening, half-past 7. As Smith, hon. sec.

NO. 1 GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Adjourned Quarterly SESSION, Old Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7.30.

Business of importance for consideration.

R. J. SALIER, Grand Scribe.

NO. 76 HOBAR IRISH BLACK.—Usual Monthly MEETING, Chapel, Myrtle-street, 8 o'clock sharp, THIS EVENING. Election of officers. Every Member requested to attend. W. C. BURNS, Registrar.

PRINCE OF WALES, BATHURST.—MEETING at Temperance Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and other important business.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—Adjourned MEETING, Y. M. C. A., Temperance Hall, TO-NIGHT, at 8 p.m.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 260, E.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 prompt. In consequence of the death of the late Earl of Zetland, the members are requested to attend with three crape rosettes on their aprons.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HUNTER'S HILL.—A Tea MEETING, and Public Service afterwards, in the Council Chambers, on WEDNESDAY, at 6.30 o'clock. Service by Benjamin Short. Subject: "The Great White Throne."

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA G. M. CO.—The Adjourned Annual MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, instead of Mr. Brown's office, on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Every shareholder is requested to attend.

G. H. MAY, Acting Legal Manager.

LITTLE DORRIT GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The Adjourned Second Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 269, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 6th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

JOHN T. HOBBS,

Legal Manager.

RAILWAY GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).

The adjourned Second Half-yearly General MEETING will be held at the Office of the Company, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 7th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

JOHN T. HOBBS,

Legal Manager.

CORNISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The Fourth CALL of three-pence (3d) per share has This Day been made, payable to the undersigned, at the Company's Office, Sydney, on or before August 4th, 1873.

By order of the Board.

HARDIN and GUSMAN,

Secretaries.

June 27th, 1873.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Adjourned Twenty-first Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of August, 1873, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th June last, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

D. N. JOUBERT,

Secretary.

Sydney, July 23, 1873.

BROWN'S GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNMENT of the Half-yearly General MEETING will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on FRIDAY, the 8th August next, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Half-yearly Report, and also the Report from the Committee appointed at this day's meeting.

By order of the Board.

J. C. H. BAASS,

Legal Manager.

9, Brisbane-street, Sydney, 25th July, 1873.

UNITED MINERS' QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited), Tuena.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company, held 26th July, stands adjourned THIS DAY, 4th August, at 10 a.m., at the Office, 309, George-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Clause 50 of the Deed of Settlement provides that no Shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any general or other meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid.

By order of the Chairman.

CW. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

ENTERPRISE QUARTZ GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company, called at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, for This Day, Monday, the 29th July instant, at 4 p.m., stands adjourned to TUESDAY, the 4th day of August previous, to be held at the same place and hour, viz., Exchange, at 4 p.m.

By order.

GILCHRIST and WESTON,

Managers.

Sydney, 29th July, 1873.

TUENA CENTRAL GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The Half-yearly General MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 179, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 7.30 p.m. Business: to receive Report and Balance-sheet, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

J. P. M'GREGOR, Manager.

THE MITCHELL'S CREEK MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Adjournment of the Seventh Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, be held at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, the 4th August at 4 o'clock p.m., in lieu of MONDAY, the 11th, as previously advertised.

J. C. H. BAASS,

Legal Manager.

9, Grafton-street, Sydney.

31st July, 1873.

THE LORD OF THE ISLES G. M. CO. (Limited).—The First Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 110, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 4 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the end of June ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.

Immediately after the above Meeting a Special General Meeting will be held, for the purpose of altering several clauses in the Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board.

HENRY C. MOIR, Manager.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 90, Clarence-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the last Special General Meeting, to increase the capital of the Company by a call of one shilling per share.

By order of the Board.

T. B. THORNE,

Legal Manager.

90, Clarence-street, 1st August, 1873.

OXON GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 327, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Business:

To receive the Report of the Directors and balance sheet for the half-year ending the 30th June, and election of a Director in place of R. Adams, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election, of which seven days' notice is required for the vacant seat.

By order of the Board.

EDWIN BENNETT,

Legal Manager.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office, at Morpeth, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th current, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, for the half-year ended on the 31st day of July, 1873; of electing two (2) Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of James Campbell and William Charles Windeyer, Esquires, who are eligible for re-election; of electing two Auditors; and of transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement.

Any candidate for the office of Director must notify in writing, to the Board of Directors, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election, his willingness to act as Director in the event of his being elected.

By order of the Board.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Company's Office, Sydney, 4th August, 1873.

SOUTHERN CROSS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The Second General Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, Bell's-chambers, on TUESDAY, 5th August, at 4 p.m. Business: To receive Report of Directors and Balance-sheet to 30th June, and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAM WALKER,

Legal Manager.

Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES DISTILLERY CO.—An adjourned Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 448, George-street, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., to confirm minutes of last meeting, and any other business.

Shareholders are urgently requested to attend.

By order of the Board.

H. NEWMAN, Secretary.

CALLS ON SHARES.

CARANGARA MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that a CALL has been made of Two Shillings and Sixpence per share on the contributing shares of the Company, payable at the Company's Office, 286, George-street, Sydney, on or before MONDAY, 4th August, 1873.

By order of the Board.

MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS,

Managers.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON TIN MINING CO. (Limited).

The Fifth CALL of 1d per share has been made, payable at the Office of the Company, 257, George-street, Sydney, on or before the 14th August.

THOMAS HILES, Manager.

Sydney, 31st July, 1873.

JOHNSON'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A CALL has been made of 2½pence per share, payable at the office of the Company, on or before MONDAY, the 4th August next.

By order of the Board,

G. A. RUSSELL,

Manager.

Sydney, 24th July, 1873.

GENERAL MOLTKE GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).

326, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—A CALL (the 1867 of 2½pence per share has been made, due and payable to me at the Office or before MONDAY, 11th August.

By order of the Board.

W. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

REBECCA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The Ninth CALL of Twopence per share upon the contributing shares of this Company has been made, and is payable at the office of the Company on or before THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

THOMAS F. JACKSON, Secretary.

309, George-street, Sydney, 1st August, 1873.

GENERAL MOLTKE GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SHARES in this Company have been declared FORFEITED for non-payment of calls, agreeably to the provisions of clause 21 of the Deed of Settlement:—

Certificates Nos. 79-88—1000 shares, standing in the name of Archibald Chisholm.

Certificates Nos. 5-10—500 shares, standing in the name of E. I. D. Patterson.

Certificate No. 6—100 shares, standing in the name of John Fraser.

Certificate No. 11—100 shares, standing in the name of George Griffith.

Certificate No. 12—5 shares, standing in the name of M. Gordon.

Certificate No. 14—10 shares, standing in the name of C. H. Hoss.

Certificate No. 49—100 shares, standing in the name of E. Milton.

Certificate No. 50—100 shares, standing in the name of Henry Mank.

Certificates No. 4-5—150 shares, standing in the name of W. H. Paling.

Certificates No. 69-85—660 shares, standing in the name of T. E. Boldy.

Certificate No. 65—10 shares, standing in the name of C. Schmidt.

Certificates No. 71-4—400 shares, standing in the name of John West.

By order of the Board.

W. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

BALMAIN CO-OPERATIVE STEAM FERRY CO. (Limited).—The Fourth CALL of 5s 6d per Share is now overdue. All shares on which any call remains unpaid will be declared forfeited, as provided by Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board.

ALFRED HUNT, Secretary.

EUREKA G. M. CO. (Limited), Sergeant's Reef.—NOTICE.—The Ninth CALL of Twopence per share will be due and payable on MONDAY, 18th instant.

GEO. A. HEWETT, L.M.

Company's Office, Grenfell's Rooms,

August 4, 1873.

LOST AND FOUND.

ONE POUND REWARD.—LOST, on Friday Afternoon, between Haymarket Road and Cooper-street, a PURSE containing about eight pounds. Above reward on returning same to Mr. WALTS, Cooper, Woolloomooloo.

FOUND, on the cemetery, a PURSE, containing money. Owner can have it by giving a description. E. E., corner of George and King streets.

LOST, on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, in Macquarie-street South, a White Sheepskin MAT. Reward at Mr. PIERCE'S, News Agent, William-street.

LOST, a young Blue PIGEON, white tight feathers, Friday; finder rewarded. 2, Stanley-st., Devonshire-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACARD.—PIANOFORTE and VIOLIN, REGINALD TOMS, 51, Lower Fort-street.

AUSTRALIAN WRITING INSTITUTE, 795, George-street.—Mr. HALLIE (Gilmore, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and French, Drawing and Illumination. Students prepared for Civil Service. Commercial class, 10s.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Commercial class, 10s monthly. Candidates prepared C. S. Mr. Hall, 795, Geo.-st.

CLASS for next Civil Service Examination will be formed by Mr. Sheridan Moore, THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

CLASS in Latin (with conversational exercises) will be formed by Mr. S. Moore, at 7.30, on Tuesday Evening.

DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—PAINTING IN OILS AND WATER-COLOURS.—Ladies wishing to receive a practical Course of LESSONS may obtain further information at Kallet Villa, Kellet-street, Darlinghurst. Mornings, 10 to 12.

MUSICAL.—Mr. MONTAGUE YOUNGER removed to 122, Castlereagh-st. N., up late Victoria Club.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON'S Phrenological Class and Lecture Rooms, 312, George-street.

PIANO, VIOLIN, and SINGING.—Herr W. PIETZNER, Professor of Music (pupil of Mendelssohn), 7, Bentley-street, Hyde Park.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The English Master, Mr. C. J. FACEY, receives at Boarders' rooms attending the school. Terms, 50 guineas, inclusive of echo of fees, washing, &c. Prospectuses on application.

THE PRINCIPAL of the School of Design begs to notify that his private pupils are admitted into that institution without other charge than the Library subscription.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Olives, Rose, Hosiery, and Mercery, 3, Hunter-street, Sydney, opposite Hamilton-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, Hunter-street, Sydney, opposite Hamilton-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (Gold Medalists, 1870).—Artificial Teeth, gold and vulcanite, first-class work only; Teeth extracted, stopped, and cleansed. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Punch's.

MEDICAL.—Sir John Van Reekeren, Bart., F.R.C.S., receives patients at Grand at 324, Castlereagh-st.

MR. BURNS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 87, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 4, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1870 and 1873, was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

NAVIGATION TAUGHT, and Nautical Instruments repaired. T. Matthews, Geneva and Bridge-sts.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON, Phrenologist, Cerebral Physiologist and Psychologist, 312, George-street.

R. FRAPPELL, Tombstones.—Practical and Financial management of Mines undertaken.

THE Vaccine Institution, top of King-st., is open daily at 3 o'clock (Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted), free.

TAYLOR and Co. (late James Taylor), Coachmakers, 123, Bathurst-street. Top-leathers bought or made up.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

MURRAY, DUSLOP, and CO., Bank-court, King-street, Importers of Paper and General Stationery.

SYDNEY PAPER CO. supply the trade with brown and grey papers, paper bags, superior to English make.

KENELM CHILLINGLY, by R. Lytton, 6s 6d, by post 8s 6d, last novel of the season.

W. MADDOCK, 352, George-street.

MUSIC.—POPULAR PIANO PIECES.—ANGELS HARP, 2s 6d; The Banjo, 2s 6d; Bell Song in Dinorah, 2s; Cascade de Roses, 2s 6d; Chelsea Monastery, 2s; Dance Negro, 2s 6d; Fairy Dewdrops, 2s; Happy Thoughts Mazurka, 2s; March Before Review, 1s 6d; Mazurka Galop, 2s; Musical Box, 2s 6d; Pluie des Perles, 2s; Qui Vive Galop, 2s 6d; Rippling River, 2s; Shepherd's Lay (Chant du Berger), 1s 6d; Sir Roger's Dream, 2s 6d; Silver Trumpets March, 2s; Sirens Song, 1s 6d; Sparkling Sunbeams, 2s; Swing Song (piece), 2s; Leybach's Three Allemandes, 2s 6d; Tonbenner Mazurka, 2s 6d; Voix du Ciel, 2s 6d; The Wedding Fantasia, 2s 6d. Postage, 2d each piece. J. READING and CO., Musicsellers, 304, George-street.

PORTMANTEAUS made to order, repairs neatly executed. W. S. Lancashire, 121, Bathurst-street East.

BOOKS.—Wanted, to purchase a quantity in any department of literature, in large or small parcels. R. M. Lindsay, 201, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

RENT RECEIPT BOOKS, 100 in book; well bound, 5d each. H. HAINS, Printer, opposite Royal.

ZETIN

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY.

Of the many departments under the control of the Executive, few are more important, not to say indispensable, than that of the Government Printer. The establishment facilitates the business of Parliament, assists in the diffusion of scientific information as far as the publication of the Royal Society's transactions may be supposed to effect that object, and contributes very materially to the efficient and economical administration of every branch of the public service. Every civil officer, from the principal Under Secretary in Sydney to the humblest postmaster, police constable, or poundkeeper in the remote interior, has his duties expedited, and, perhaps, simplified and lessened by its intervention; and the aggregate amount of service which it affords to all the operations of Government cannot well be over-estimated. If the tons of printed matter were collected periodically in a heap before being carted away from the office in Phillip-street for the use of the eighty-two departments placed in communication with the Government Printer, what a formidable pile there would be at the end of every twelve months, and how variously it would be regarded by different spectators! The printers who had accomplished the gigantic task would regard it with a sigh of relief; and, if they had energy enough left, might naturally vote that the yearly "Wayze-goose" at Clontarf should be made perpetual. The hands of the clerks who should contemplate the stupendous amount of quill driving required to scrawl over those endless reams of foolscap would be paralyzed at the prospect of so much hard labour; and, if they did not resign in a body, it could not be expected that under such a natural depression of spirit the "Government stroke," proverbially slow, would be at all accelerated. Supposing, however, by dint of patient and persevering toil, the work to be actually accomplished, and that that portion of it which usually finds its way to the butter merchant were put up for sale, where is the retail man stout-hearted enough to face the prospect of the commodity in such bulk being knocked down to him?

As to the "literary" portion of the pile, it can hardly be expected that the whole of it should be perused by one individual now that the duration of human life has been abridged to the space of "three score years and ten." Scoffers who have no reverence for public records, not even when published by the express direction of Parliament, will say that the gravity of the matter is only exceeded by its dulness; and, indeed, it may be regarded as a merciful dispensation that the publications in question are not of equal moment to all of us—that they concern interests almost as diverse as those of the whole community. Take the *Gazette* for example, the first number of which, by the way, was printed by the Rev. Ralph Mansfield on the 7th of March, 1832. After months of importunity, whether in session or out matters not, Cornstalk Barnacle, Esquire, has reason to believe that, by the interest of the chief of Barnacles or one of their Parliamentary connections, the ambition of his life is about to culminate in a Government billet; and what is more reasonable than that he should read with eager expectancy all the notifications of appointments issued from the department he has so long besieged? Brown is more prosaic. The higher branches of the public administration have little or no concern for him. Roads, bridges, &c., come home to his "business and bosom;" and he is bound to keep a sharp eye on the invitations for tenders which the Minister for Public Works is supposed to issue from time to time for the public benefit. And they who patiently decipher those mysterious hieroglyphics published under the head of "Impoundings," must be as numerous and as interested as those who have not late been absorbed in the "Auriferous Leases" Supplements. Nodoubt, the whole of the voluminous and dreary records are perused with avidity by different classes whose interests they concern, or they would not be published; but still, for all that, we may be pardoned if we bespeak the commiseration of the great body of sympathetic citizens for the luckless and benighted condition of those gentlemen whose business it is to read and mark, possibly to learn and inwardly digest, the whole of this miscellaneous mass before it can reach the public, stamped with the authoritative imprint of "Thomas Richards, Government Printer."

The Government Printing Office is one of the Department, under the Administration of the Treasurer (the Hon. G. A. Lloyd), and it is one of the largest and best appointed establishments of the kind in this hemisphere. A complete description of the office would demand much more space than we have at disposal; and we can therefore do little more than enumerate the various processes carried on, and communicate such information of public interest and importance as we were enabled to gather during a hasty visit the other day. The present handsome and commodious office has been of gradual growth, and has increased in dimensions and usefulness with the progress of the colony. The office was originally on the site where it now stands and was removed to the premises now used as a Vaccine Institute, at the east end of King-street. From there it was removed to the adjoining building—the District Court—and, finally, the first now building on the present site, at the corner of Bent and Phillip streets, was occupied in April, 1856. Part of the old District Court has already been demolished, and the Vaccine office must soon crumble into dust. Photographs of these squat, dismal, hideous old structures ought to be preserved, if only for their delectation and instruction in the antiquarian of the future. The old Female School of Industry, and the mud hovel which formed the first Government House, would make companion pictures, and would show how abjectly mean and unpromising were the beginnings of this noble city.

The Postmaster-General is one of the most important patrons of the Government Printer, or more correctly speaking the "Inspector of Stamps," Mr. Richards, presiding over this branch by virtue of a special appointment. The Post-office and the Stamp-office together make demands upon the Inspector to the extent of upwards of £150,000 per annum—an amount which probably represents from eight to ten millions of stamps. The manufacture of stamps is carried on in a small room, kept under lock and key, immediately over the office of the Government Printer, and, as may be supposed, is surrounded by checks against fraud both numerous and perfect. The paper on which the stamps are printed is supplied in the shape of books, each containing a certain number of pages on requisition to the Treasury. The pages are counted and certified as correct on receipt by the Government Printer; and the butts are forwarded to the Auditor-General, who compares them with the returns from the Post Office. The printing presses, also, are so constructed that they register every impression which is taken, and the pressman in his turn protects himself by locking up the handle of his press whenever he leaves it. The paper is wire-marked, and there are other restrictions to enforce accountability at every stage. The stamps are printed from electro plates by an ordinary letter-press, furnished with an indicator to record the number of impressions. The stamps are printed on sheets, each containing 100, 120, or 240 stamps, according to the denomination; and, as soon as the sheets are gummed, they are transferred to a drying press. This press may be described as a large square box cupboard, having a line of gas jets running along the bottom, above which are several rows of movable racks, upon which the stamps are hung and dried as fast as they can be printed. An arrangement of wire-work prevents the stamps from being soiled or singed, and nothing can be more simple, expeditious, or methodical than the way in which all the processes are carried on simultaneously. Before Mr. Richards introduced this system of drying, the stamps were hung upon lines drawn across the room, but in wet, moist weather the gum would not dry for three or four days together, and in windy weather the gum seized upon all the dust that might be floating in the atmosphere. The length of time required for drying was such that the paper absorbed much more of the gum than at present; the stamps were less adhesive, and lacked that beauty and clearness which they now possess. A great deal of paper was also lost in wet weather, but under the new process of drying not a single sheet is wasted. A perfect sheet of stamps can be produced in twenty minutes as against three days in unfavourable weather. It is estimated that this very simple contrivance represents a saving of £300 a year. The plan has been adopted by the Governments of New Zealand and Queensland, and they speak very highly of it. There are thirty-two denominations of postage and adhesive duty stamps printed here; namely, Postage:—1d. (three kinds), 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 12d., 5s. Duty:—1d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 12d., 18d., 24d., 30d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 12s. 6d., 15s., 20s. The penny postage stamp is being increasingly used in place of the penny duty stamp, and the concession therefore made by the Government and the Legislature during the last session to public convenience is almost universally appreciated. The number of postage stamps printed in 1862 was 5,776,520, and the value of them £58,876 6s. 8d. The number printed in 1872 (last year) was 13,363,800, and the value £100,567 14s.—or more than double the number, and nearly double the value, as compared with the former year. The number issued during the first half of this year (30th June, 1873,) was 7,438,300, and the value £54,124 11s. 4d. Duty stamps began to be printed in 1865. The issues for that year were 1,690,668, and the value £29,415 9s. The number and value decreased during four out of the five succeeding years, but during the last two years it has increased. Last year the number was 2,616,503, and the value £40,935 16s. 11d. During the first half of this year the number printed was 998,000, and their value was £21,641 13s. 4d. The appliances of the office, with small additional labour, may be made to produce double the quantity at present required. Some of the plates from which the stamps are printed are made in the department."

With respect to the ordinary process of printing little need be said, for there is not a town of any importance in the colony which has not now its newspaper and jobbing office; and taking the typography of the newspaper Press as a whole, the printing fraternity have little need to be ashamed of their handiwork. Some volumes of Colonial Statutes, printed at the Government Printing Office, were sent to one of the great International Exhibitions, held in London, and gained the prize which was then awarded for printing. The office arrangements appear to be as perfect and convenient as the nature of the building, which has grown by successive additions, will permit. The Parliamentary work is done in one room, the *Gazette* work in another, and the general or job printing in a third. The office of the Superintendent (Mr. Potter) is centrally situated with regard to them and the other departments of the office, and is connected with them by means of speaking-tubes. Alterations and improvements, now in progress, will enable the whole of the "composition," as the setting up of the types is called, to be done in one large room, and under the immediate supervision of one overseer. Space will be provided for one hundred "frames;" and there are, no doubt, times when that number of men can be employed on work urgently required with advantage. The rooms allotted to the readers and revisers are contiguous, but perfectly detached. The number of compositors actually employed in setting up type is about sixty, and they are divided into what are called the "permanent" and the "temporary" staff, the latter being employed only in emergencies, or when the work is more than can be done by the "permanent" hands. When Parliament is sitting the temporary staff are always required for night work, the "Votes and Proceedings" being published early, pretty much in the same way as the newspaper. The temporary staff are paid at a certain rate for every thousand types they pick up or "set," and their earnings, therefore, fluctuate according to the amount of work they do. The permanent staff are paid a fixed salary; but in every case the earnings of each man are tabulated by the computer, and duly recorded in a book kept for the purpose. This record is intended to act as a check upon negligence or incapacity, and can always be referred to in case of promotions in the office.

It is commonly supposed that the printing ordered by Parliament represents the bulk of the work done, but that is not the case. The Parliamentary work amounts to about one third of the whole. In the session of 1872-3 the number of documents printed was—Parliamentary, 777; *Gazettes*, 385; jobbing, 4322: total, 5484. The number of separate copies during the same time was—Parliamentary, 405,280; *Gazettes*, 607,944; and jobbing, 8,216,479: total, 9,229,653. The number of pages printed was—Parliamentary, 5468; *Gazettes*, 3636: total, 9094:—this being exclusive, of course, of all the jobbing work. This amount of printing required about 6000 reams of paper. The value of the Parliamentary printing exceeds by several hundred pounds the value of the *Gazette* work, and the value of the jobbing work comes to about as much as the other two when taken together. The jobbing is not charged to the departments for which it is done, but a portion of the cost of the printing for the other two branches is recouped to the office by the sales of *Gazettes* and Parliamentary papers, and by advertisements; the total annual revenue of the department from those sources being about £4000.

The internal economy of this part of the establishment is remarkable for methodical arrangement, and is adapted to the magnitude of the work which has to be done. In the jobbing room we observed racks or shelves capable of holding an immense number of galleys of moveable types and forms in chase, and one of them is devoted exclusively for storing stereotype plates. All are numbered or lettered, and the type or plates, therefore, are readily accessible. One man's time is almost wholly occupied in pulling proofs. Attached to this branch of the office there is a room where the electoral rolls of the colony, brands, and the bills before Parliament are stored. Here there are more than 2600 pages of type kept standing in galleys, stacked in racks, so that when alterations require to be made they can be effected in the most expeditious and economical manner. There are 1972 pages of electoral rolls stored here, 260 pages of cattle brands, 274 of horse brands, and 150 pages of bills. The galleys are all conspicuously numbered so as to ensure the identification of their contents. In some of the electorates the number and names of voters are subject to little change, and consequently the periodical correction of the lists are very trivial. If, however, the whole of the work had to be reset whenever an election took place, the cost would be very considerable.

Most of the forms used under Acts of Parliament, and various other jobs which are unalterable, are stereotyped, the stereoplates being used to print from, in lieu of setting up the matter again wherever more copies are ordered. The plates most in use are faced with copper by the electrotyping process to give them a more durable surface. In some cases there are several forms for the same job, especially of forms covering a small area and ordered in large numbers. There are 690 jobs stereotyped which are represented by about 1500 stereoplates of various sizes and weights. There are about 570 movable type jobs standing, the smaller ones being stored on wooden galleys in a capacious rack, and the larger, such as railway and telegraph tables, being kept in their chases. They average about 850 foolscap pages, and are of great variety as to size and type used, and are mostly of an open character. The printing of the millions of copies of jobs required by Government has, so much sameness in it that the saving in cost of composition and wear and tear of type-metal by the use of these methods must be enormous.

In the fount-room is stored all the extra material required for the composing branch, most of the type being laid in cases, which are systematically arranged. This room is in charge of a man, who is also employed in setting up title pages, &c. Compositors are not allowed to enter the room, and the advantages of such an arrangement, more particularly in a large office, will be readily understood by printers. The type is partly from the best English houses and partly from colonial foundries. The hundreds of peculiar characters required for representing the special brands were made by Mr. Davis, of Redfern, in the most creditable manner.

The machine-room is being enlarged, and when the alterations now in progress are complete, it will contain seven machines driven by steam; a large steam lithographic printing-machine, and machines for embossing as well as for envelope and card printing, hand presses, &c. Two of Napier's perfecting machines were at work, and each of them is capable of throwing off from 900 to 1000 sheets printed on both sides per hour. One of the steam printing-machines in the office was awarded the prize at the great International Exhibition of 1861. It was the first of its kind made, and it has worked with admirable efficiency to the present time. The machinery in this branch is driven by a ten horse-power horizontal engine, and the composition for the rollers is melted by steam.

The bookbinding branch of the office is the most extensive in the colony, and, if we include ruling, folding, sewing, &c., it gives employment to upwards of thirty journeymen and apprentices. It contains all the appliances requisite for producing work of any description. Among the presses there is a 200 ton hydraulic press. The guillotines are capable of cutting from 24 to 40 inches. There is a steam-folding machine; pasteboard cutting machine, numbering, paper-ruling, perforating, improved eyeleting, and a number of other machines and appliances of a most ingenious and valuable description. The volumes required for the Parliamentary and the Public Free Library are bound in this office; and the quantity of the work done may be judged of by the fact that during last year 100,000 books of various sorts were bound here. As to quality, some of the most elegant and beautiful work yet produced in the colony has been done at the Government Printing Office.

Several ingenious modifications and improvements have been introduced from time to time, and have been chiefly in the direction of saving labour. The most noticeable of these are an apparatus for washing forms, an improved trolly for carrying forms, the use of strips of brass instead of vellum bands for backs of heavy account books (designed to save time in manufacture and give increased strength); an improved copy holder for use when both sides of the paper are to be shown at once, in order to save time in setting; an improved system of logotypes which print more evenly, and are not liable to errors; gas-heated drying processes in the postage stamp and bookbinding departments, &c., many of them having been devised by the Government Printer.

A practical proof of the great resources of the establishment was given a little while ago in the printing of the work entitled "New South Wales; the Oldest and Richest of the Australian Colonies," sent to Europe with a view to promote immigration. Some 50,000 copies were struck off, bound up, and provided with maps in a few weeks—the whole of the work being done in the office. The publication, consisting of 130 pages, was printed from stereotype plates cast in the office foundry; and the two maps (Agricultural and Mineral) with which it is embellished were lithographed and printed off on the steam lithographic machine, fourteen colours being used. The folding was also done by steam. The whole publication weighed, when cut down and bound, about twelve tons, and occupied at least 750 cubic feet. A compendious edition of the statutes is in contemplation, and it is thought that the provision for it will be so complete that it can progress without impeding any other work.

The printing of railway tickets by means of Edmonson's patent is one of the most ingenious and beautiful applications of the art that could well be devised. The instrument, which is singularly compact and pretty, performs four or five operations at once: the type is inked, a ticket is shot from a vertical tube containing several hundreds on to the type, the impression is taken, its proper consecutive number is also impressed upon it, and it is finally delivered in a finished state into another tube. All the diverse movements necessary to the accomplishment of this result are brought into play by the mere turning of a handle, and the tickets are printed at the rate of sixty every minute! A greater speed even can be attained; but where there is much type and ink, as in the case of funeral tickets, the process of printing is not quite so rapid. Of course, it is just possible that a ticket may drop out of the machine, and in that case there would be a ticket short in the number printed by the machine. The accuracy of the *numbering*, therefore, is checked by means of a counting machine to which the tickets are transferred, and by the mere revolution of a wheel the number of each ticket is tested with marvellous rapidity, and any error is infallibly detected. From the counting machine the tickets are put into a grooved, pressed together by means of a screw, and tied tightly together in bundles of a convenient size ready for issue to the Railway Department. These processes are carried on by a couple of men with surprising rapidity; and we can readily understand that admirable contrivances such as these will be as capable of printing all the tickets required by the Railway Department a hundred years hence when the lines shall ramify all over the colony, and there shall be a thousand passengers to be supplied with tickets for one who now applies for them as they are of supplying the present demand.

Among other processes of great interest and value carried on in the department are those which relate to photography, lithography, engraving, &c. The lithographic process supersedes engraving for many purposes. It consists in drawing or writing with a peculiar ink upon a lithographic stone the matter to be copied, which is then printed off from the stone as if it were an engraving on metal or wood. It is an exceedingly cheap and expeditious way of producing the multitudinous diagrams interspersed through the Parliamentary papers, and required by some of the public departments; and it is used in cases where photography will not directly apply. Thus, for instance, if the original of a drawing is in inks of different colours, and the lithograph is to be in one colour, a different form of representation must be adopted, which can only be supplied by the hand, and that is also the case where the wording has to be altered. The drafting as well as the printing is done on the premises; the larger jobs being worked off by steam.

"The practical use of photography in the department is to multiply fac-simile copies, especially of elaborate drawings, elevations, &c. In point of cheapness there is, of course, no comparison between the cost of a drawing and that of a photograph, while the latter must be a perfect copy whether as regards the number, direction, thickness, or intensity of the lines—a great essential in maps and mechanical drawings, such as those descriptive of patents. It has also this advantage, that drawings can be copied by it to any scale, greater or less than the original, which may be desired; and the principle is availed of for projecting drawings of patents, &c., of various sizes on sheets of uniform dimensions. Photography, however, is chiefly used in the establishment as an agent of the photo-lithographic process. Dallmeyer's rectilinear lens with camera is used in the photographic gallery, and gives photographs as large as two feet by two.

"The process of photo-lithography practised in the department is one which has been greatly improved and perfected, as compared with other methods, by the operator, Mr. Sharkey, since his employment there. Its claim to superiority over other photo-lithographic processes rests upon its certain operation, quickness, and strength of representation; and its great value has been practically recognized by exhibition medals awarded to the inventor. As much work can be accomplished by it in a few hours as in so many days by other processes, while the work done is of superior excellence. By Mr. Sharkey's process a photograph is transferred to a lithographic stone in less than ten minutes, and can then be printed off by steam at the rate of 600 copies, or, by the use of two stones, 1200 copies per hour. In this way maps, plans, or railway time-tables can be printed to any dimensions required. The last named are sometimes presented on foolscap pages, and although some of the lettering comes out smaller than any type could print it, the whole is legible and beautifully distinct. The economy of the process may be illustrated by the fact that the Book of Patents which, being produced before the process was in existence, cost £1000, could now be completed for £150 or £200. Those beautiful illustrations of the animal life of Australia, which are to be found in every Public school in the colony, were lithographed here. They were drawn on the stone by Mrs. Eleanor Forde and Miss Harriet Scott. The work was commenced when Mr. Parkes (the present Premier) was President of the Council of Education; and it is much to be regretted, in the interests of "Young Australia," that they have not been continued.

An experienced engraver is employed on the premises, who also superintends practically the condition of the mechanical arrangements and the foundry. His most successful work has been the manufacture of some postage stamp plates. The foundry is replete with apparatus for stereotyping and electrotyping, and casting type in metal; and it is fitted up with lathes and other appliances requisite for effecting such small repairs to machinery and implements as may be needed.

The store accommodation appears to be altogether inadequate. The publishing department seems to be very perfectly organised; and any one of the almost numberless papers printed for the Government could be forthcoming on a few minutes' notice, so systematic and complete is their arrangement.

The number and distribution of the whole staff is as under:—

	Journeymen.	Apprentices.
General Management	3	—
Accountant and Clerical Branch	5	—
Stamp branch	4	2
Composing Branch:		
Parliamentary	36	1
Gazette	12	1
Bills	3	—
Jobbing	10	—
Reading-room	5	5
Press	15	7
Stereotyping	2	2
Bookbinding Branch:		
Bookbinding	18	4
Paper Ruling	3	4
Folding and Sewing	4	5
Photo. and Litho. Branch	5	3
Publishing-room	5	12
Ticket Printers	2	—
Carpenters	2	—
Messengers	—	3
Gatekeeper, Watchman, Office-cleaner	3	—
	—	—
Total	137	46

COACH ACCIDENT.—The *Wagga Advertiser* says:—It was not until about 5 o'clock on Sunday evening that the letters by the Sydney and Melbourne mails were delivered, and the non-arrival of the coach occasioned considerable uneasiness. It turned out that the conveyance that carries the mails between Gundagai and Tarcutta met with a serious mishap at Mundaroo, which was of such a character as to delay all progress for several hours. The horses, from some cause or other, took fright, and the coach was upset. There were several passengers for Wagga on board, including Mr. Vanheythuysen, of the Australian Joint Stock Bank; and we are glad to learn that none of these, although summarily ejected at the time of the smash, sustained any serious injury.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered:—

Robert Goodsall, of Riley-street, Sydney, mariner. Liabilities, £96 13s. 2d. Assets, £14. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Eugene Duret, of Darlinghurst, late of Kent-street, Sydney, seaman. Liabilities, £14 3s. Assets, £2. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Thomas Wise, of Armidale, late of Uralla, saddler. Liabilities, £82 15s. 5d. Assets, £60. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, August 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Hurst, special, for examination of insolvent; William Wright, deceased, adjourned third from the 11th July last; Alfred Schafer, special, for examination of witnesses.

Wednesday, August 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Alexander Thomas Miller, first and only meeting; Anthony Schofield, first and only meeting; Samuel Ross, first and only meeting; William Harle Howard, adjourned third from the 2nd of July last; John Shaw, special, for proof of debts; Philip Spiegel and William Adolphus Roesser, special, for proof of debts; Adam Cameron Dalgleish, special, for proof of debts.

Wednesday, August 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: George Harris, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; Samuel Jones, first and only meeting, at Newcastle.

Friday, August 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Robert Taylor, third meeting; Edmund William Deacon, William Coldrey, first and only meeting; James Edward Court, first and only meeting; Richard Connor, first and only meeting; Ah Fan (trading under the firm of Sum Wad), Edmund Robert Bale, first meeting.

Monday, August 11, at 11.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Frederick Lane Cotton, adjourned examination from the 10th of July last; Peter Logan, adjourned examination from the 10th of July; Peter Logan, adjourned special, for proof of debts, from the 10th July.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, August 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Farrell, Charles Cobb Nelson, John Marx and Co., ex parte John Marx the elder, adjourned certificate from the 10th of June last; Richard Frederick, Timothy Lees, William Peat, William Spear and Frederick Bond, ex parte Frederick Bond; Edward Pender Pallisat, adjourned certificate from the 24th of June last; Edward Dwyer, adjourned certificate from the 1st of July last; Dwyer and Mulligan, ex parte John Mulligan, adjourned from the 1st of July last. William Dillon, adjourned from the 8th ultimo.

Tuesday, August 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Raiphs, adjourned certificate from the 13th May last; Bernard Carroll, William Kenavan, James Samuel Hassall, Christopher Doyle, John N. Bradley, John Collins, adjourned certificate from the 14th July last.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, August 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—1. Estate of John Rossiter, a dividend of 1s. 7¼d. per £ on concurrent proofs, and one preferent proof in full. 2. Estate of George Scott, a second plan, dividend 7s. 8d. per £ on concurrent proofs. 3. Estate of Henry Border, on account current, showing the disposal of realised assets. 4. Estate of Martin Mitchell, a dividend of 2s. 5½d. in £ on concurrent proofs, and one preferent proof in full. 5. Estate of William Myles, a first dividend of 6¾d. in £. 6. Estate of Christopher Doyle, a second plan, dividend 1s. 7 19-32d. in the £, and an equalising dividend of 4s. in the £ on the subsequent proofs. 7. Estate of Arthur Button, a second plan, dividend 2 11-16d. in the £. 8. Estate of William Alfred Holding-head, a second plan, dividend 2d. in the £. Compulsory sequestration—Rules nisi returnable: Robert Gray and son v. Joseph Myers; 9s.6. Keep and Parsons v. James McIntosh; 3rd. William Trout Woodward v. Caroline Ralston, sued as Caroline Ralston. Motion: Estate of Frederick Lane Cotton, to release estate from sequestration. In re Richard Lynch, in re Joseph Morgan, for ratification otherwise of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Cunninghame, Smart, Fielder, Moore, and Charlton.

Seven persons were fined for drunkenness.

Joseph Ward, charged with having stolen a pair of boots of the value of 9s. 6d. the goods of John Way, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

George Harris pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a piece of lead, valued at 2s., the property of Robert Golding, and also to having assaulted Sydney Holloway, a lad in Golding's service, who pursued and gave him into custody for the larceny. For the first offence he was sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and for the second to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be further imprisoned one month.

Six prisoners were discharged, and three were remanded.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—Present: Mr. Pinkney (in the chair), Mr. Evans, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. S. Gould. Margaret Tobin, of the Birkenhead Arms, York-street, applied for permission to remove her license to the house in Castlereagh-street lately occupied as the Bushman's Home. Acting sub-inspector Waters had lodged an objection, in support of which Mr. Driver appeared, that, from information received, he was apprehensive that the house would be so conducted as to become a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Mr. Pilcher, for applicant, referred to the section of the Act which empowered magistrates to grant the removal of licenses, and submitted that the objection, not applying to the present, but to a possible future, could not be entertained. No objection could be made to the house proposed to be licensed; while, if even there was an objection to applicant—which there is not—it could not now be entertained. Mr. Driver replied. The majority of the Bench held that the objection filed could not be entertained, and granted the application. Mr. Goold dissentient. Robert Manley obtained permission to remove his license from Waterloo to a house situated in Campbell-street and East-street. The license of the Burwood Hotel, Burwood, was transferred from Mary Ryan, formerly Garvan, to Cornelius Ryan. An auctioneer's license was granted to Richard James Hughes. Two hawkers' licenses were granted.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, August 4: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Pearce, and Vickery. Tuesday, 5: Messrs. Evans, Jappas, and Charlton. Wednesday, 6: Messrs. Curran, Love, Chapman, S. S. Goold, and Guy. Thursday, 7: Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Penfold, and Lester. Friday, 8: Messrs. Oatley, Palmer, and S. Gould. Saturday, 9: Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Voss and Breillat.

Several persons were fined for drunkenness.

Thomas Barnes, convicted of stealing a towel and knife and fork, the property of David Fletcher, was sentenced to be imprisoned.

William Fall, for deserting from the ship Aviemore, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Alexander Pigott was fined 10s. for making use of obscene language in George-street.

THE ROSTER.—Monday: Messrs. Lester, Williams, Smithers, and Mercer. Tuesday: Messrs. S. Gould, Loxton, Hunt, and Renwick. Wednesday: Messrs. Josephson, Lane, Roseby, and Smart. Thursday: Messrs. Raphael, Oatley, Frazer, and Evans. Friday: Messrs. Spence, Stewart, Hale, Charlton, Barnard, and Lester. Saturday: Mr. Voss.

THE YASS RAILWAY MOVEMENT.

ON Monday, a meeting of the railway subcommittee was held in the Court-house, to receive correspondence.

The honorary secretary, Mr. J. J. Brown, read the following:—

"Yass, 23rd July, 1873.

"J. J. Brown, Esq., honorary secretary Yass Railway Deviation Committee.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your favour of yesterday I have to inform you that my proposed station ground commences on the west side of the Great Southern Road, almost opposite to the North Yass Hotel, and extends to a small gully in the direction of Bango Creek. The length of this ground will not be minutely fixed until remeasured in the easiest line it is intended to propose, but it is some 23 or 24 chains, and of any width required.

"Such objections as might be advanced against my proposed line would be—First, the cost of passing through the North Yass streets and allotments.

"A question, I think, only of expense, and fee which a liberal allowance is provided in the estimate.

"Secondly—The two level crossings on the Southern Road.

"In modern engineering it has become customary to avoid passing public roads on the level; even at some sacrifice of curve or gradient, and it would undoubtedly be well if these crossings, especially the one in North Yass, could be made by bridges. This, however, is not to be done without much expense and considerable detriment to the road, and although I think it right to put the objection in its strongest form, it is not one which an engineer would think of hesitating at in carrying out his plans.

"I know of no other objections special to my proposed line. That it were to be wished at least for railway purposes that the country were easier in its undulations, that North Yass were lower or Bango Creek higher, is true, but as it is, the ruling gradient on your line is that which rules on the contract line also, namely—1 in 40, and there is precisely the same length of 1 in 40 on each. There are no curves of less than 30 chains radius, although I have little doubt that when you have the line properly set out there will be, and that a further saving will thereby be effected.

"I am, Sir, yours truly,

"FRANCIS H. GRUNDY, C.E."

"Sydney, 26th July, 1873.

"My Dear Sir,—I telegraphed to you on Thursday that I had that day presented to Mr. Sutherland Mr. Grundy's report of his survey. Of course, Mr. Sutherland did not express, nor did I expect him to express, any opinion upon it there and then. On the same day I received from the Works Department the enclosed letter dated 23rd instant, extending the time granted for the private survey for fourteen days from that date. This letter intimates, too, that new and important instructions have been given to the Engineer-in-Chief. But it also conveys the very important intimation that at last the Government has conceded one of the points that I have all along laboured to have conceded, namely, the insertion of a condition in the acceptance of the tender for the construction of the line empowering them to alter or amend that portion of the line beyond Manton's Creek. The upshot of this concession is, that instead of a couple of weeks, the people of Yass practically have a year or more to fight the fight, which at last is likely to be a successful fight.

Yours truly,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

J. J. Brown, Esq., Yass.

"Department of Public Works,

"Railway Branch, Sydney, 23rd July, 1873.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, requesting, on behalf of the Yass Railway Extension Committee, that the time granted to them to have surveys made may be extended, in order that the surveyors may complete their work, I have the honour to inform you that, with a view to afford every possible facility to the people of Yass, who have interested themselves in this matter, the Secretary for Public Works has approved of the time being extended fourteen days from this date.

"The Government being anxious to have this matter settled as early as possible, the Engineer-in-Chief has been requested to have staked out on the ground what he believes to be the best and shortest line through North Yass, and to make working sections of that portion of which he has now only trial surveys, so that when the private surveys are completed, a decision can at once be arrived at without losing the time which would otherwise be necessary to check the private surveys.

"I may add that, in accepting the tender for this extension, the right to amend the line south of Manton's Creek was reserved on certain conditions.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"JOHN RAE,
"Commissioner for Railways.

"M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.P., 100, Pitt-street."

UNLAWFULLY PRACTISING AS A QUALIFIED PRACTITIONER.

(From the Argus.)

At the Emerald-hill Police Court, on Saturday, before Messrs. Mollison, P.M., Barker, H. J. Smith, Mount, and Foote, J.P.s, John William Hood appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by sergeant Ellis for pretending to be a general practitioner, he not being registered under the Medical Practitioners Statute, 1855.

The complaint charged John William Hood, late of Emerald-hill, but now of Sandhurst, chemist, for that he on divers days between February 28 and March 27, 1873, not being a person registered under part 1 of the Medical Practitioners Statute, 1865, or under one of the Acts repealed by the said statute, did unlawfully pretend to be a general practitioner.

William Haig, M.D., produced the register of births and deaths for the district of Emerald-hill. The certificate of the death of Mrs. Latchford's son was signed J. W. Hood, without any qualification. He did not consider it was obligatory that there should be a medical certificate in every case of death. In cases where there was natural death, and no suspicious circumstances, it was not necessary to have a medical certificate. Witness signed the book, J. W. Hood, surgeon, believing that the defendant was a surgeon; he had destroyed the original certificate signed by the defendant; it was his habit to do so as soon as the certificates were accepted by the Government. To Mr. Gillott: It is the custom in England for medical men to employ uncertificated assistants; there are very few cases where uncertificated assistants are employed in Victoria; not above three or four.

Edward Barker, M.D., living in Melbourne, stated that the name of John William Hood did not appear in the *Medical Register* of 1872.

J. C. O'Rearney, dispenser of the Friendly Societies, Emerald-hill, received a letter from the defendant to the same effect as the one produced.

The following letter was then read:—

"Park-lane, Emerald-hill,
"March 23, 1873.

"F. M. Gerson, Esq.,

"Secretary Dispensary Committee, Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Emerald-hill.

"Dear Sir,—Three gentlemen connected with Court Clarendon, A.O.F., called on me this morning in reference to a letter sent by you to that court last night. I regret that you should have made such a statement without due inquiry, as you are entirely in error, as a reference to Dr. Haig (the registrar for this district), or a call on myself, would have proved to you. Although not yet registered, there is nothing to prevent me, except that the Medical Board does not sit for about a fortnight, and there is no obstacle whatever to my legally practising until then. Of course, it must have struck you that Dr. Ellis would not have placed his practice and living in my charge unless he had been previously satisfied of my legal qualification. I shall be glad to show you certificate of my qualification if you call on me, or will appoint a time for me to call on you.

"I don't know what authority you used for your statement, but you will rest assured that it was quite a mistake on your part.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) "J. H. HOOD."

Witness had refused to make up the prescriptions signed by the defendant; he was acting under instructions from the secretary at the time.

Solomon Ellis, surgeon, stated that he left the defendant to carry on his business under the superintendence of two medical gentlemen; witness was court surgeon for several friendly societies; it is the custom in Victoria for unqualified men to act as assistants; he could cite several instances; it was also the custom in Great Britain; he considered he had a right to employ an unqualified man to assist in carrying out the details of his practice; in engaging Mr. Hood as an assistant he was satisfied that he was quite able to undertake the practice, and that he could leave his patients in defendant's care during his visit to Sydney with every confidence; the prescriptions given by the defendant bore evidence of skilful treatment; he was aware that he had an American diploma.

The defendant gave the following evidence:—In the month of March last he was engaged as an assistant by Mr. Ellis; he held a diploma as doctor of medicine from St. John's College, Brooklyn, New York; he had not registered yet; because all his papers had not arrived from America; he had been assistant to a medical man in Ireland for two years; he had attended the full course of study in Dublin; he attended the patients entirely as Mr. Ellis's assistant; he was now acting as assistant to a doctor at Sandhurst.

The magistrates retired for about a quarter of an hour to consult, and on returning into Court,

Mr. Mollison said the question for the Bench to decide was, if the defendant pretended to be a medical practitioner. The evidence showed that he had on several occasions prescribed medicine, and the Bench were of opinion that he had pretended to be a medical practitioner. His not receiving money for his attendance did not touch the question. The offence was not being registered in the colony. The fact that he had passed as a surgeon in other countries could only be received in mitigation of the penalty. If it was the custom for medical men to employ unqualified assistants, it was time that custom was put an end to. The defendant was adjudged to forfeit the sum of £50, with £8 6s. 6d. costs, payment to be recovered by distress; three months' imprisonment in default of distress to satisfy the penalty. The Bench declined to give any costs on the first summons.

Mr. Gillott gave notice that his client would appeal from this decision to the Court of General Sessions.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

WOOL.

[A. T. SIMES AND CO.]

May 31.

THE second series of public Colonial Wool Sales commenced on 24th April, and closed to-day.

The opening sales were marked with great caution on the part of buyers, but, as noted in our report of first night's sale, a healthy state of trade was indicated, and to this satisfactory condition we owe the steady and regular ruling of prices for nearly all sorts (Capes chiefly excepted) that has been experienced during the greater part of the series; as the sales progressed, especially during last fortnight, the standard of prices generally has gradually but decidedly been raised: this may be said to be encouraging, considering the large quantity that has been steadily passed so far this year, and in face of the large supplies that will probably again be on the market by 16th July, the day on which the next sales are fixed to commence. Some irregularities and undue depressions are indicated by the fact that about 7200 bales (to a great extent Capes) have in the course of the sales been bought in and withdrawn, most of which have, however, no doubt been put up again or privately sold.

During these sales adverse external circumstances have taken place: the financial disturbances in centres of commerce on the Continent, through over speculation, have had serious effect on the Bank of England rate of discount; on 7th May it was raised from 4 per cent. (at which it stood since 26th March) to 4½ per cent., on 10th to 5 per cent., and on 17th to

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, August 2.)

THE SUGAR-CANE INDUSTRY has attained its greatest development in this colony on the Clarence River. From that quarter we have received the following reliable testimony. Some complaints of frost and rust have found their way to Sydney from the other rivers, but there is reason to expect that a good harvest awaits the mill-owners.

Our correspondent thus writes:—

The sugar-cane crops on the Clarence River to be cut this season promise to give a yield below the average in consequence of the frosts of last winter having injured the two-year-old cane, and the cool wet summer having retarded the growth of the rattoons of last season's cutting. These have also been somewhat damaged by the frost this winter. The standcrer cane is mostly badly laid by the wind, and part of it has been covered by the June flood: the farmers will not suffer much loss from these causes, but the density will be low, and the yield of sugar below the average. Both farmer and manufacturer fear frost much more than either floods or drought, and in parts of the river where the cold is most severe it is necessary to confine the cane fields to the high dry banks which have good natural drainage; the low hollows may some day be planted with cane, but never safely till they are thoroughly drained.

The cultivation, so far as working the land well and keeping the crops clean, has improved much the last year or two, and the plant crops of last season are, on the whole, good and but little injured by frost. One or two farmers have applied some manure to their land, such as lime, guano, &c., and a few have drained the hollows in their farms with tiles. The necessity of manuring has not yet been forced on their notice by the land becoming impoverished, and want of capital, the cost of tiles and freight, and the high wages paid to labourers, prevent more from draining. Those who have tried any profess to be well satisfied with the effects.

The disease called rust has attacked the dark purple and Bourbon canes all over the river, but as yet has not done much damage. There are many conjectures as to its cause, but nothing known yet for certain. If it is confined to these varieties it can do little harm, the bulk of the crops consisting of ribbon cane.

The total area now under cane on the river is between 2700 and 2800 acres, of which about 1300 acres were planted last season, and will not be cut till next year.

One small mill has already started. The proprietor reports that the cane is better than last season, when his crop was badly frost-bitten. The density is said to range from 8 degrees to 10 degrees. The Southgate mill will probably commence work this week; the Chisteworth mill about a week later. The Harwood mill, lately removed from the Macleay, will not be worked this season, as the other two mills can easily crush all the cane that will be fit for cutting.

An advertisement by Mr. Tooth, of Yengarie, for cane juice has appeared in our columns on 19th ultimo. The calculations on which that offer is made appear in the *Queenslander*. They are based, it is said, upon his new process of manufacturing, and if correct will certainly brighten the hopes of the cane growers. The following is the extract:—

Supposing an acre yields 30 tons of cane it would give 20 tons of juice, or equal to about 4400 gallons; and supposing the density to average 9° Beaumé, it will give, according to the standard at which juice is purchased at Yengarie, 4000 pounds of sugar—the standard being one pound of sugar for one gallon of juice at 10 degrees Beaumé, or relatively at any density; and taking the price of sugar at £20 per ton, it will give a gross yield of £35 per acre; and estimating the cost of carting and crushing and other charges in delivering the juice, at £7 per acre, it will give a net return to the farmer of £28 per acre.

This calculation, it will be observed, assumes that all the expenses of culture do not amount to more than £7 per acre. If trashing be included this is much too low a figure, but we fear, from the folly at present talked about trashing and its non-necessity, it is not; in which case some pounds may be taken off the product. Still, if it were £20 net per acre, the return would prove a satisfactory one to the farmer.

It is expected that the system of MONTHLY LECTURES AND DEBATES at the Agricultural Society's Rooms will be inaugurated next Wednesday—the first subject on the list having been undertaken by Mr. Lackey, namely, "The Breeding of Horses for Colonial Use and Export." The importance of this subject cannot be over-estimated, and will secure the attendance of all breeders of horses. The reading and subsequent discussion, we believe, will take place immediately after the conclusion of the business of Council, that is to say, at about 11.30 o'clock; but as the affair will be advertised, nothing further need be said about the matter.

The operations of the NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN VICTORIA will be sure to draw the attention of the colonies. It will be fortunate if it turns out that the experiment is successful and that it tends to increase production, for then the example will be generally followed. The secretary of the department has certainly taken a sensible view of his duties. It was essential, in the first place, that he should be well informed of the character of the land in occupation and the land unoccupied, and that he should see with his own eyes what was being done with the occupied land. When this is done he will be able to direct his operations and advise with some chance of benefit to those for whom it is exerted. In part this initial inquiry is made, and the result lies before the Assembly, embodied in a Blue-book of 108 pages, containing what one of the journal terms "a great variety of interesting reading." The reading consists of other things besides this, but as only the summary of the *Australasian* has reached us, we can do no more than indicate what is in it. The Government having undertaken some responsibility with reference to the encouragement of flax growing, the regulation under which the grants voted would be available had to be drawn up, and full information as to the culture of the crop and its after-treatment compiled and published. These are to be found. Also information relative to the beet-sugar industry. The *Australasian* says:—

The secretary is disposed to regard with favour a proposal emanating from the Ballarat Farmers' Club, to establish local agricultural boards, whose duty it would be to work hand in hand with the department, and whose services could be employed in collecting the agricultural statistics. He also proposes, if the consent of Parliament be given, to offer prizes for the best-managed farm in each agricultural district, believing that example is in this, as in other cases, better that precept. "The great importance of practical education, more particularly in agriculture and its allied sciences," is insisted on, and the necessity for reserving, in various parts of the colony, lands for the endowment of future schools of agriculture, is strongly urged. The want of room for even the small library of the late Board of Agriculture is referred to. Mr. Wallis would have both an agricultural library and museum, which should be open to the public. It would undoubtedly be advantageous to have both together. At present the public have access to an excellent museum at the University, and to a number of agricultural works (exclusive of the property of the late Board) at the Public Library, but through being so far away, the museum is not of much service to residents.

This is an excellent programme, and deserves to be carried out. To continue, Mr. Wallis in his report he describes his view of the objects of his department: "One," he says, "will be to write by degrees, or to obtain from the pen of persons outside the department well versed therein, an account of the agricultural industries, their establishment and development." Thus he contributes in his first report a paper on "Sheep-breeding on farms," the daily increasing importance of stock having justified this special reference to sheep and "fluke, its causes and cure," while "Notes on the locust plague," and papers on "Hedge plants," the "Wine industry," the "Meat preserving interest," and "The Phylloxera," are from others. Next year the hop and other industries will be similarly treated, and their history brought up to the present time. In concluding his report, the secretary lays great stress upon the importance of gathering together into one focus—the Department of Agriculture—and thus utilising all the information collected by allied departments. Information relating to scab, the agricultural statistics, meteorological returns, and all cognate matters should be obtainable at one centre. This is undeniably a good beginning. To the department and Mr. Wallis we wish well.

At a late meeting of the Ballarat Farmers Club a paper on the "EXTRACTION OF SUGAR FROM MELONS," was read by a Mr. Bachus. An attempt has been made to obtain a grant for the encouragement of beet and melon planting, and the making of sugar therefrom, but as yet it has not succeeded, and since it has been proved that the industry could only be maintained by an exceedingly high import tax upon Queensland and New South Wales cane sugar, it is scarcely likely to be seriously tried. There is a grand difference between making sugar, and making it to pay. Whether the attempt with the melon will prove more successful than that with the beet we do not know. The disciples of the various esculents are, of course, very positive. Mr. Bachus considers it wonderful that, the melon being known, the pretensions of the beet could ever be seriously entertained. To take his view of the question, we should have to believe sugar to be more plentiful in the melon. No doubt exists with respect to the cheaper cultivation of the melon, and consequently, all other things being equal, the cheaper sugar production. To secure the largest yields and best beets, the seeds should be planted in two rows, 2 feet apart, and from 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. In beets, all the land—for illustration, say 50 feet in width—must be ploughed at least twice. For melons, only four beds, 12 feet apart, and each only 4 feet wide, and 16 feet in width of ploughed land, against 50 for beets, will need ploughing. Doubtless, melons are a more reliable crop than beets. There is a gain from the seed of the melon, also in oil, to be taken into account. "Perhaps," says an advocate, "the strongest argument the melon presents over the beet is that the manufacture of sugar from it is much cheaper, whilst the refuse yields a juice that can be converted into pure cider vinegar in ten hours. There is also this fact to be added, that melons leave all saline and alkaline substances in the soil, whilst the beet exhausts these ingredients, and thus tends to the impoverishment of the earth, and to its own adulteration."

We are informed that in Hungary, Italy, and America, the melon is coming into favour as a sugar crop, and its superiority to beet being acknowledged. To ourselves the subject is of little importance—to Victoria it may be; but we suspect that there are other crops that will pay her better, considering her near neighbourhood to two cane-sugar producing colonies.

America provides a good instance of what Governments may do to encourage TREE PLANTING. A late Act of Congress provides that any person who shall plant, protect, and keep in a healthy condition for five years forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than eight feet apart each way, in any quarter section of the public lands of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of the said quarter section at the expiration of the five years mentioned, on making proof of such fact by not less than two creditable witnesses: provided that only one quarter in any section shall thus be granted. Any person wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this Act is required to file an affidavit of intention with the Register of the Local Land Office, and pay a fee of 10 dollars, whereupon he or she will be permitted to enter the quarter section specified. The Act also provides as follows:—

That each and every person who, under the provisions of an Act entitled: "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May 20, 1862, or any amendment thereto, having a homestead on said public domain, who, at the end of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall have under cultivation, for two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than eight feet apart each way, and in good, thrifty condition, for each and every 16 acres of said homestead, shall, upon due proof of said fact by two creditable witnesses, receive his or her patent for said homestead.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—

It is expressly provided that land acquired under this Act shall not become liable to the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of patent thereafter. It is said that the intention of this Act was particularly to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies meaning the great treeless plains of the Mississippi Valley, and thence to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. But the new law applies to the State and Territory in which there are Government lands, and may prove to be of special value to California. As there are no restrictions as to the kind of timber, valuable nut-bearing trees—such as walnut and chestnut—and even cherry trees, might be planted in our valleys and foot-hills, and the cultivator would derive from their cultivation, not merely 160 acres for the 40 planted, but a yearly increasing marketable crop of nuts or fruit. A 40-acre tract of good hardwood trees would be worth in the near future about 10,000 dollars; and Government now offers any man or woman a premium of 160 acres of land for cultivating such a tract, promising a complete title at the end of five years. Meanwhile, the cultivator may occupy and use the whole quarter section, paying no more than a land office fee of 10 dollars for the privilege, and can produce more than enough from the 120 acres not planted in trees to support himself or herself, and meet the expense of cultivating the trees. By the end of five years, on almost any land in the valleys or foot-hills of California, a settler could have a bearing vineyard as well as a timber grove.

It will be strange if the provisions of the new law are not availed of by many persons. If they should be the result would off-set to some extent the great waste of native timber on the public lands. Trees of all kinds grow so rapidly here, that in California more than in any of the States or territories of the Middle West for which the law was especially intended, the planting of timber groves would be very remunerative.

It may be observed that somewhat similar inducements have been held forth in India, where the need of firewood is great. The owners of landed property are encouraged to stock portions of their lands as forests by a remission of taxes on such lands whilst so occupied.

An effort is being made in Victoria to keep up a good succession of trees by the establishment of reserves, nurseries, and an inspector. Use and waste have made such attention to the forests necessary. The miners of Ballarat are crying out for firewood and propwood, and saying that their operations must come to a stand if the difficulties in the way of supply increase. To judge by what appears in the Victorian journals, we should suppose that the fact of the management of the forests being undertaken by the Government affords little satisfaction while the Minister for Lands takes a defective view of his responsibility.

The NEWS FROM EUROPE is not of a very important character. Of wool we already know more by telegraph than the mail conveys. With respect to the question of draft we quote the following from the *European Mail*:—

The response to the meeting of colonists resident in Great Britain held at Cannon-street Hotel in February has now arrived, and the replies of several influential squatters fully justify and endorse the steps that have been taken here; they unanimously approve of the abolition of draft and the confining of the buying and selling of wool to two distinct classes of brokers; indeed, some squatters have gone so far—and not small insignificant growers, but substantial independent men, whose clips are counted by hundreds of bales—to instruct their agents to pay the old rate of brokerage of 1 per cent, provided no remuneration be taken from the buyer, and this is one very important step in the direction of reform. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, while fully supporting the views of the colonists assembled at Cannon-street, point out the absolute necessity of unanimity in the matter of draft, and conclude their observations with these words:—"The abolition of draft means, in effect, the crediting of a very large annual sum to the colonies in their account current with the home country, which therefore constitutes a most substantial subject of contest. The abolition of the usage of draft at Melbourne sales is a further reason for prosecuting its abolition in London, so that buyers at our local sales should not be placed at a disadvantage." Upon this subject of brokers buying and selling at their own sales, they are not quite so clear in their recommendations, for, while cordially approving this course, they would leave it to the individual direction of each grower to his London agent. The question then arises, will the London agent obey his instructions, and is he so independent of the brokers as to be able so to do? There is too much taken for granted; but, supposing these difficulties overcome, what is the use of a few squatters giving such directions, or of what advantage is a catalogue in which part is sold with buyers' brokerage and part without, no one knowing which is which? No: unanimity is wanted upon this point as much as in the question of draft, and the only remedy is to catalogue the wools in such sales only as are sold without any charge whatever to the purchaser—if, however, such can be found.

The demand for preserved meat has slightly decreased. Mr. Tallerman continues to show great activity, and occupies with his apparatus much of the space in the Belgian annexe of the London Exhibition that was accorded to New South Wales. His banquet at Shanklin proved a success; he succeeded in talking with additional effect at the people who will not yet embrace the privilege he offers. The display made at the Exhibition by the Agent-General of Queensland is assisting him ably in obtaining his 2400 emigrants a month. On all sides it is much praised too. Whether it will stand for Sir Charles Cowper to appeal to in recommending his scheme to the British people we have yet to see. If it will not, the Parliament did a stupid thing to deny Sir Charles the means of recruiting which have been wisely placed in Mr. Daintree's hands. Besides a very carefully prepared case showing the coal-fields of New South Wales, scarcely anything of importance has gone home to represent the colony. It may prove of some importance to those engaged in sugar culture to know that the opinion is now pretty general concerning the necessary abolition of the sugar duties next session. Harvest prognostics abound in the agricultural papers. Says the *Chamber of Agriculture Journal*:—

What will be in ear in another three weeks or so, yet the plants are now a month behindhand in growth. Consequently, the flag and stem unusually produced in seven or eight weeks, must this year be shot up in half that time. We believe that the ear, even now forming in the pip, stems, is proportioned to the present condition of the plant, that is, the number of spikelets upon the ear is proportioned to (probably regulated by) the state and, so to speak, the prospects of the plant at the period when the ear is first formed. As the plant is exceedingly weak and backward, and, as the roots have not penetrated deeply, owing to the winter deluge of wet and the absence of a dry March, necessary to send the roots burrowing for moisture, the ears now to be formed will certainly be small. As the wheat has tillered but little, ears must also be scanty in number. And the want of time for producing a vigorous stem and feeding ling renders it certain that those ears will not be well filled and matured. Hence, it may be safely concluded that only the most marvellous concurrence of favourable atmospheric conditions can possibly bring us a moderate harvest, while an ordinary season will produce a crop far below the average, and an inclement season will be disastrous. Of course, a much smaller acreage than usual has been planted.

THE CHIPPING NORTON SCANDAL.

THE *Birmingham Morning News* of May 24 says:—The agricultural labouring men have been deservedly complimented on the very orderly manner in which they have conducted their agitation. Though they have necessarily felt very keenly their wrongs, no violent ebullition has resulted. Up to within the last few days the wives of the labourers have taken no directly active share in the furthering of the movement, or, perhaps, the quiet which has prevailed during the past twelve months in the agricultural districts would have been more frequently disturbed. Feminine excitement is apt to find vent, as was illustrated by the incident which happened in Oxfordshire the other day, and which we briefly recorded yesterday. A farmer, whose lands lie in Ascot parish, and several neighbours were engaged in a struggle with the Labourers' Union. The men asked higher pay, and the farmers, refusing their demands, locked them out. The farmers then cast about for hands, and a Mr. Hambridge secured two men, whom he directed to hoe a field of beans. This proceeding so much excited the ire of the women in the village, that seventeen of them turned out; some, armed with sticks, held the gate leading to the field, and used their tongues with such vigour as to strike terror into the souls of the two would-be bean-hoers. The latter beat a retreat, but the farmer came to the rescue, had the feminine insurgents arrested, and charged them with the grave offence of putting the two male labourers in bodily fear so great as to prevent them from performing their work. The case came before two reverend gentlemen sitting at petty sessions, in Chipping Norton, and conviction, of course, followed. Sixteen of the viragos were sent to prison, seven for ten, and the rest for seven days. Of course it is only right that the "majesty of the law" should be vindicated, but it is a pitiable sight that of sixteen poor women, some of them with children in their arms, hustled off to prison for an offence which probably they do not even now comprehend. Would it not have been better, too, for the two "Christian pastors" to have devoted their energies to a peaceful settlement of the dispute rather than have visited with a sentence so severe the silly conduct of sixteen ignorant and half-starving women? The affair, however, did not end with the proceedings in court. After the women had been removed, a request was made that their husbands should have interviews with them. This was acceded to on the men promising to leave the town in an orderly manner; but instead of adhering to their promise, they proceeded to Ascot in an excited state, were joined by a complement of "Union" men, and the combined party returned to Chipping Norton in the evening, apparently for the purpose of rescuing the women from the custody of the police on their being conveyed to Oxford by train. In this design, however, they were frustrated, the prisoners being sent away at midnight, when the crowd had dispersed. The disturbance, however, had been of a serious character, stones were hurled at the windows of the police-station, several persons receiving injuries. The whole affair is much to be regretted, and has laid the seeds of discord and jealousy to bear bitter fruit for some time to come.

The *Observer* remarks:—The farmers, aided by their friends the bishops, the dukes, and the justices of the peace, will have only themselves to thank if the Labourers' Union movement ends in serious riot. The Chipping Norton case passes all we have yet heard. Mr. Hambridge, farmer, of Ascot, appears to have taken to employing non-union men, and the result was that seventeen labourers' wives of Ascot were charged before the Chipping Norton Bench with what in effect amounted to "picketing." The evidence was very slight, and it is indeed idle to suppose that women could have seriously molested men. But upon the Chipping Norton Bench there sat that morning a couple of clergymen, and the Duke of Marlborough is, as everybody knows, Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, and patron of thirteen livings. Upon the whole, then, the picketers—many of whom had babies in their arms—were lightly dealt with, as only sixteen were committed with hard labour, and one was actually discharged. The legality of the sentence—judged by the letter of the law—is beyond all dispute. But it is a sentence which no London magistrate would ever have passed, and which will, it is to be hoped, result in a suggestion on the part of the Lord Chancellor that the two reverend gentlemen should in future confine their attention exclusively to their parishes. What with the game laws, and what with the Labourers' Union, justices' justice at petty and quarter sessions becomes, day by day, more and more open to comment, and the necessity which exists for stipendiary magistrates cannot but, before long, engage the attention of the House of Commons.

The *Hour*, May 27, observes:—Justices in petty sessions have their jurisdiction marked out for them very distinctly by statutes professing to consolidate the law on the subject; they have no jurisdiction beyond what has been given them by statute, and they have not, like the quarter sessions, a perpetual existence, so that if they were to bind over a convicted person to come up for judgment, and were to cease to be in the commission, there would be no one to impose it in case of need. The least, therefore, that the Rev. Mr. Harris and the Rev. Mr. Carter could do, as the statute does not give the option of a fine, was to inflict one day's imprisonment. Whether, if they had taken that course, the subsequent riots would have happened it is impossible to say, and is not very material; but because they thought all the circumstances of the case did not admit of a nominal punishment they are not therefore to be condemned. A thoroughly impartial person at a distance from the scene can scarcely say that the sentence of seven days on nine of the women, and ten days on the others, was so severe as to require investigation into the whole matter. There had been an undoubted intimidation, and the absolute necessity for preventing interference with the independence of workmen, whose fault is a lamentable lack of that quality, ought to be all the more recognised in proportion as the right of combination is conceded them. The one point in the case which remains unexplained is how the magistrates came to inflict hard labour in addition to imprisonment upon the women, two of whom had infants in arms. The harshness of this direction will, we hope, be carried out in the execution of the sentence.

The *Times*, May 27, declares that the conduct of the Oxfordshire magistrates at the Chipping Norton Petty Sessions, last week, was deplorable. The disproportion of the punishment to the offence is altogether indefensible; and if it be true that the two magistrates who sat on the bench thought they had no option but to inflict the sentence they pronounced, their ignorance of the discretion the law gave them was eminently discreditable to them. So much must be at once admitted, if only to leave us room to protest against the deductions that are hastily made from this miscarriage of justice. There are always people ready to rush to a universal conclusion from a few instances, or even from an isolated instance. The Chipping Norton incident is sufficient to set such persons ablaze. They are immediately convinced that the Act, passed, though it was, no more than two years ago, under which these unfortunate women were sent to prison with hard labour is wrong from beginning to end. They do not hesitate to declare that this single judgment is sufficient to require an immediate condemnation of the whole system of administering justice by unpaid magistrates; and, as it happened that the two magistrates at Chipping Norton were both clergymen, they are confirmed in the opinion, which they will declare they have held for years and years past, that no clerical magistrate should ever again be permitted to sit on the bench. The case is, indeed a bad one, but it furnishes no sort of presumption for or against clerical magistrates as compared with their lay brethren among the justices; and though it is extremely unlikely that any stipendiary magistrate could have been guilty of the monstrous act Messrs. Harris and Carter have committed, there is much to be jumped over before we can accept the conclusion that the unpaid magistracy ought to be forthwith superseded.

The *Morning Advertiser* exclaims two of the women had infants at their breasts. Such harsh and cruel sentences have very naturally given rise to great indignation in the district. The most singular part of the case is that the magistrates who sentenced these women are both clergymen, who, in this case, not only failed to temper justice with mercy, but passed a sentence that was altogether out of proportion to the offence with which the women were charged. The unwisdom of such a course, at a moment when wise and conciliatory action on the part of clergy, landowners, and farmers is more than ever necessary, is obvious. Even if these poor women are, as we trust they will be, released from prison, great harm will have been done by the cruel verdict of the Chipping Norton Bench.

The *Manchester Examiner* says, the outrages upon law, and still more flagrantly upon justice, committed by the unpaid magistracy in game cases have long been notorious. We can scarcely afford to let them extend their treatment of poachers to trades unionists; nor do we see how we can prevent them, otherwise than by relieving them from judicial duties which they are incompetent to perform when any class feelings or interests are involved. By way of commencement we might eliminate from the Commission of the Peace those clerical magistrates who are notoriously the worst offenders. Religion would certainly be the gainer by the disassociation of its ministers from acts of cruelty such as the imprisonment of the sixteen women of Chipping Norton.

ENLISTMENT OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

WOULD it astonish the thousands of hungry young men who advertise daily and in distracting terms for employment—University passmen, who are ready to give lessons for 1s. 6d. the hour; public schoolmen who haunt newspaper offices with unsalable manuscript; idle young barristers who see no chance of ever getting a brief; and commercial youths, who write as if they would sell their souls for a clerkship at £60 a year, or for a situation at £1 a week behind a counter—would it astonish all these and many more, to learn that they can cease at once to be a burden to their families, be well clothed, housed, and fed, have more pocket-money than they ever possessed in their lives, and obtain the certainty of a profitable career in the future—all this by simply enlisting? No doubt the proposition sounds startling at first, and a few years ago, before regimental reading and recreation rooms had been instituted, when soldiers were flogged, and there were no separate quarters for married men, the repugnance of respectable youths to become soldiers was perhaps natural. But the time has come when people should know how much the army has altered. It offers present comforts, and even luxuries, to be found in no other European army, and prospects which, though less brilliant than those open to educated French conscripts (who can mostly count on becoming officers within five or seven years), should nevertheless be sufficient to tempt any young men of sense and energy. Probably a good many Englishmen are held aloof from the army by mere ignorance or dread of its initiatory formalities. We therefore propose here to describe summarily all the proceedings of enlistment, and to give an account of the daily life of a private soldier in barracks. While so doing, we shall throw out an occasional suggestion on points which we think need reforming.

Let us take it, then, that one of our depressed young Londoners has grown ashamed of drawing quarterly remittances from a penurious father, and tired of looking about for a situation which will at best keep body and soul together. He makes up his mind to enlist, and betakes himself to Westminster Bridge, between which place and King-street he will find any day, except Sundays or feast days, about a score of recruiting sergeants. Not to gild the pill unduly, we will suppose that our Londoner is a commonplace man, of ordinary height and build, not one of those tall, smart, and handsome striplings who are bagged at once for the crack cavalry corps. He must be of regulation height, however—that is, not less than five feet six inches—and the chances are that the sergeant whom he accosts will offer to enlist him for the artillery, recruits for that regiment (which is a twelve years' service corps), getting £1 apiece, instead of 12s. 6d., the price for the line. The "accosting" is always a delicate business—much like taking a header in chilly weather; but a recruiting sergeant is a shrewd diplomatist who knows better than to parade a well-dressed applicant in crowded places, where he will be stared at and grow nervous. He beckons him to follow down a side street, enters one of the numerous public-houses which act as military mouse-traps, leads the way into a bar-parlour, and orders refreshments, which his guest may pay for or not, according to his pleasure. From first to last no troublesome questions are asked. Whatever name the recruit gives (and one man out of three enlists under a false name) is taken down in a big round hand without comment; characters or certificates are not even hinted at (except for the Engineers, where, however, the genuineness of the character is never very closely looked into), and if the recruit should confess to being over twenty-five, which is the supposed limit of age, the sergeant will obligingly and coolly book him as twenty-four years and six months. Nor will the sergeant try and light up his man's fancy by fables about the glory which awaits him. He reserves his romances of beer unlimited and soft-hearted servant girls for diffident bumpkins and hesitating costermongers. To a well-educated volunteer he will state facts as they are, and perhaps rather exaggerate the "roughing it" which must be undergone in the service. Once it is manifest, however, that the recruit is in earnest, and not shyly trifling with a bait which he has no intention to swallow, the pair will sally out to King-street hard by, and grope their way up a dark staircase into a dingy room over a public-house. Here the recruit must throw off his boots and pass under the standard, have the calves of his legs examined, and be measured across the chest. Then a blue printed form is produced, the sergeant calls for a cloth to wipe off the beer stains from the table, and the recruit is asked whether he is married, whether he has ever served before, whether he has been rejected as unfit for the service, or whether he has been branded with the letter D or B C. All this being answered in the negative, a description of the recruit's person is taken down, and the sergeant, in the presence of another sergeant, hands him a pen to sign with, saying, "Are you willing to serve for twelve years (or six, as the case may be) in the Royal Regiment of ——, and for a further term of twelve months should the Queen require your services?" "Yes." "Then I enlist you so to serve. Here's the shilling." This is generally one of the most trying parts of the ordeal, for the room is half full of other recruits by no means clean, sometimes half intoxicated, and occasionally lachrymose. The tables are covered with pewter pots, the floor is ploughed up by hobnails and bemudded out of all colour, and the atmosphere reeks with a composite perfume of gin, stale tobacco, and old fustian. We must submit this is one of the points that need altering. There is no reason why the headquarters of metropolitan recruiting should be established in an unsavoury chamber offensive to the sight as well as the smell. A tidy office on the ground-floor of some house—other than a public-house—would serve the purpose quite as efficiently, and divest respectable recruits of the notion that the only way into the Queen's service lies over the threshold of a beer-shop.

Once possessed of the blue paper which enlists him as "a clerk" and explains that failing his attendance to be sworn before a magistrate on the morrow he will be liable to be treated as a rogue and a vagabond, the recruit has two courses before him; he may go and sleep for nothing at St. George's Barracks, behind Trafalgar Square, or he may return to his own lodgings. If nearly penniless, he will probably do the former, and devote fourpence out of his enlistment shilling to obtaining a pint of tea, two slices of bread and butter, and a bloater at the canteen; after which he will be at liberty to go and amuse himself with the books, magazines, and papers in the reading-room till tattoo. But a recruit who can afford it will generally go home, pledging his word to his sergeant to be at the barracks punctually at 9 on the morrow in order to pass the doctor's inspection. This inspection ought by rights to be preceded by a bath, but recruits are dispensed from this who can vouch for having tubbed at home. For the rest the bath consists in ablutions, if so they can be called, in a tank filled with water the colour of pea-soup, and by means of a venerable scrubbing brush fully qualified to retire with a long-service pension. The bath over, ordinary recruits are introduced to a whitewashed room with a fire, where they strip and beguile the time as they may; but sergeants in charge of well-dressed men (especially of such as have shillings enough and liberality enough to treat them to drink) mostly take them to the sergeants' mess, and thence into some rooms apart where they can undress in semi-privacy. Once the doctor arrives, however, there is no more respect of persons, and clerks and costermongers, ploughmen and ex-gaol birds—if such there be, and there unfortunately often are—troop into inspection together, arrayed as nature made them. They huddle grinning and crouching near the fire, come up one by one as their names are rolled, get weighed in a chair, and then are examined in hopping across the room, first on one foot then on the other, touching the floor with their finger tips without bending their knees, holding the palms of their hands over their heads, and finally, in counting the number of dots on a sheet of paper held at three yards from them, while a sergeant covers each of their eyes alternately with one of his hands. It should be mentioned here that there is no horse-play, and that a refined recruit has little to fear in the way of hustling or practical joking from the rougher lot. To begin with, a sharp look-out is kept, but, in the next place the respect for men of superior station is deep-rooted among the corduroys; and a "clerk" is pretty sure to find one or two of the most unprepossessing of his new associates sidle up to him with sound advice as to his coming duties, and offer to "do for him," i.e., act as his mentor and servant when they reach the depot. The inspection lasts more or less time according to the critical mood of the doctor and the quality of the men he examines; but it is always over in time to admit of a recruit being taken straight from St. George's to the Westminster Police Court and being sworn when the magistrate resumes his seat on the bench after the adjournment for luncheon. Up to this moment the man who has accepted the shilling can buy himself out on payment of a guinea, called "smart money;" once booked and sworn, however, he is definitely a soldier, and can only purchase his discharge by payment of £20, at the least, and after formalities requiring nearly a month. On leaving the court the recruit receives his day's pay—that is, from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.—along with the surplus due over the shilling paid him on the day preceding; this enlistment shilling being not a bounty, but a regular pay instalment. Perhaps it would be an improvement on the present system if recruits received no shilling at all on enlistment, but were paid all their arrears in a lump when posted to their corps and forwarded to the depot. This would do away with the swindling of an incredible number of vagabonds who enlist and draw several days' pay, but vanish when the time comes for joining their corps. Some of these gentlemen have been known to draw pay at Westminster, the Tower, and Woolwich simultaneously. Besides putting the country to great expense and trouble, they are the curse of recruiting sergeants, and their suppression would not diminish the number of genuine recruits, who, if utterly destitute, might easily be provided for at St. George's by means of canteen orders, the total of which could be deducted from the pay handed them at starting. As it is, pay is given punctually every day, as we have said; and the morning after he is sworn the recruit is taken before the colonel at St. George's Barracks to be measured anew without his shoes and to be posted. The same afternoon, or on the morrow, he accompanies a sergeant to the railway station, is given a third-class ticket and an enlistment certificate, and steams away for Shoeburness, Woolwich, Devonport, Aldershot, or wherever else he may be bound for, a telegram preceding him to his destination, and securing the attendance of a non-commissioned officer to take charge of him when he alights on the platform.

Now we have sketched recruiting such as it exists in London; but a sensitive Londoner, who shrinks from exhibiting himself at St. George's Barracks and the Westminster Police Court, can greatly expedite matters by going to the depot of the corps he wishes to join and enlisting there. The Army List will give him the names of the depots, and any recruiting sergeant will tell him whether recruiting is "open" for the particular corps he fancies. But, as a rule, recruiting is always open for the line and the artillery (also for the engineers where "clerks" are concerned); and it is in one of these branches of the service that we should advise any young man to enlist who only means to adopt soldiering as a temporary resource. There are a large number of such, who, without coming under the hopelessly impecunious categories we enumerated at starting, are nevertheless devoid of present means of livelihood. They wish to read up for an examination, or to write a book, and have not money enough to maintain themselves in the meanwhile. Others, again, have run into debt, and could clear themselves and start afresh if it were only possible to lay by the whole of their income for a twelvemonth; and others again wish to accumulate one or two years' income into a small capital for some specific purpose, such as emigration, marriage, or the payment of a partnership premium. We would caution all these against the seductions of the cavalry uniform. The dragoon or hussar is nice to look at, but what with furbishing his showy accoutrements and grooming his horse he has scarcely a quarter of an hour in the day to himself; whereas in the line or engineers, and as a gunner (not a "driver") in the artillery, a man has his entire evenings, and generally speaking two or three hours in the daytime, which he can devote to work or study. The number of decently educated men who enlist is every day largely on the increase, and to meet with a private soldier having the manners and language of a gentleman has long ceased to be a wonder. The recruiting sergeants at Westminster have plenty of anecdotes to tell of very well-connected and brilliant youngsters whom they have helped to convert into soldiers; though no doubt a percentage of these embraces men who have held an excellent position, but forfeited it through misconduct. Of such are officers who have been cashiered, spendthrifts whom their families have discarded, and banking clerks who, having made some mistakes in their accounts, have incurred disgrace and possibly imprisonment. But a man who has erred once need not necessarily be always a rogue, and certainly he shows truer sense of contrition by beginning life afresh in the army than he would do by endeavouring to retrieve his fortunes on the turf as a bookmaker, or at fashionable watering-places as a billiard professional. Besides, let recruits who have been themselves immaculate and dread the contagion of bad company be well assured of this, that a man's associates in the army will be, as elsewhere, such as he chooses to select them. The good and bad are not more unevenly mixed in the service than in other walks of life, and a well-conducted soldier will have no difficulty in meeting with friends quite as honourable and agreeable as himself. Another hint we would give intending recruits concerns the disposal of any effects they may have at the time of their enlistment. Recruiting sergeants are good fellows, but many of them have families to support and consider it no sin to buy clothes and other valuables from their recruits on terms which give them much the best of the bargain. If a recruit has clothes, but especially jewellery, to dispose of, let him go to authorized dealers; he will do well, however, to retain a few shirts, socks, and pocket-handkerchiefs, as well as all his toilet gear, to settle into barracks with. This will spare him the necessity of soiling the brushes, comb, and razors supplied him with his kit, and enable him to face the weekly "kit inspection" with a quiet mind. As a last hint, let us advise a man who has made up his mind to enlist not to wait, as so many do, until they have reached their last guinea. A shilling goes three times as far in barracks as it does elsewhere, and the soldier who joins with a few pounds in his pocket may find himself for the first time in his life a rich and contented man. But this leads us into the regimental world.

POPULAR COOKERY.

(From the Times.)

THE crowded benches of the School of Cookery at the International Exhibition are a proof of the interest and novelty attaching to practical instruction in the preparation of food. Twice a day the female population of Great Britain are well scolded for their kitchen ignorance by an enthusiastic lecturer, who is listened to with a patience and humility which seems to encourage him in laying on his wholesome rebukes. Something is said to all classes. The fine lady is frightened by revelations of the shameful waste which goes on in her grand kitchen, and is reminded that her great grandmother, though not less a fine lady than herself, was wont to be up betimes in the morning and about her house, and made it her business to have every detail of the kitchen and stillroom at her fingers' ends. The wife of the hard-worked professional man is shown how

"——that climax of all earthly ills,
The inflammation of his weekly bills,"

may be kept down, at the same time that the quantity and quality of the family meals are increased and bettered by the mistress's personal superintendence of her cook and kitchen. The *bourgeoise* housewife is no less upbraided for the sham gentility which leads her to teach her daughters how to play the piano instead of how to boil a potato.

These South Kensington severities are attentively hearkened to, not only by rows of young women, but also by country clergymen, respectable mechanics, small tradesmen, &c., all of whom probably return home resolved to assert their right to well-cooked meals, whether the amount of housekeeping money be great or small. It is also to be hoped that no right-minded bachelor who has attended these lectures will ask a young lady to share his small house and income till he has satisfied himself that she knows how to cook, or, at least, how to teach a cook. A week ago the lecturer was preaching a crusade against cold mutton. The text was most attractive, and many a cook-maid anxious to improve herself came with her sixpence in her hand, and the eager inquiry, "Are the 'ashes goin on?"

The lecturer's instructions are precise and simple, and are well illustrated by the attendant *chef* and his kitchenmaids, who prepare the different dishes before the eyes of the audience. Numbers of letters from grateful masters and mistresses bear witness to the improvement in the domestic bill of fare which may result from even one visit to the school. If, after hearing the discourse on hashes, for instance, a cook should send to table tough chunks of meat swimming in greasy water or a thick floury mess, she would, indeed, deserve to be drummed out of her kitchen. How easy is it to prepare a really palatable and excellent *réchauffé* of a yesterday's dinner! The gravy, having been carefully mixed, boiled, and strained, is allowed to get nearly cold before the neatly cut pieces of meat are put into the saucepan, there to simmer as slowly as may be. Instead of the slices of flabby toast, which too often sicken the soul of the bread-winner sitting down to his dinner faint with work and hunger, the dish should be garnished with symmetrical sippets which have been frizzled into crisp toast in a wire basket plunged into a saucepan of boiling lard. As economy is the burden of the lectures, the thrifty manager is duly reminded that the lard in which these sippets have been cooked may be used for other frying, but for nothing after it has been used for fish. The virtue of cleanliness, of an exquisite and dainty cleanliness, ranks higher in the code of kitchen morality than even economy, and is as absolutely a necessity to good cooking as the very fire itself. This is well inculcated by the lecturer, and his forcible directions and advice and their practical illustration would surely impress even Sterne's "foolish, fat scullion," or the kitchen wench "dull as the fat weed that rots on Lethe's wharf." It is

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 2.

Princess Louise, schooner, 91 tons, Captain Craig, from Maryborough July 11. R. Grant, agent.

Grafton (s.), 213 tons, Captain Hersee, from the Manning River 1st instant. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Joan Penn (s.), 200 tons, Captain Shoed, from Merimbula. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Windeyer, Miss Bowden, Miss Heady, Messrs. R. and T. Ritchie, Perry, Maker, Heady, Brown, Rosevall, Hebbel, Russell, Rowlinson, Hagerty, Dixon, Solomon, Rome, Luson, Shubuck, and 5 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

August 3.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain H. Creer, from Grafton 2nd instant. Passengers—Miss Cameron, Messrs. Williams, Hunter, Woodward, Campbell, Vett, M'Dougall, Captain Sinclair, P.M., and 7 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain S. Lapthorne, from Melbourne 31st ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. Packer, Mrs. Prother, Mrs Winchester, Rev. Mr. Shaw, Messrs. Daws, Powell, Littleton, Ashton, Dargin, Byrne, Cosgrove, Scott, and 35 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

Wentworth (s.), 700 tons, Captain Brown, from Melbourne 31st ultimo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, Rev. W. J. Dunne, Messrs. G. Aiken, H. Kelly, G. W. Bennett, J. Hourigan, James, Cooke, and 26 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Isabelle, schooner, 129 tons, Captain Weiss, from New Caledonia 23rd ultimo, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Alfred Manton, and 2 in the steerage. E. Lowther, agent.

DEPARTURES.—August 2.

Tranquebar, for Mauritius.
Dunbar Castle, for London.
Amy, for Adelaide.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.

August 3.

Bothwell Castle, for Singapore.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE.—August 4.

Dauntless, for Honolulu.

CLEARANCES.—August 2.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. A. Tully 3 children and servant, Mrs. Richardson and 2 children, Mrs. Howard and child, Miss Brown, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Lottie Angell, Messrs. Turner, York, F. Angell, Victor Angell, Lelwizel, J. Small, Maynard, J. Howell, F. Richardson, J. Abrill, Hope, Mac Micking, Foye, S. B. Bailey, E. S. Wood, Robertson, and 20 in the steerage.

Kembla (s.), 283 tons, Captain Page, for Brisbane and Maryborough. Passengers—Messrs. Pole, Hennessy (4), and 7 in the steerage.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain H. Grainger, for Melbourne, Adelaide, and King George's Sound. Passengers—Mrs. G. Thorne, Miss Charsley, Mrs. Rosenthal, Miss Rosenthal, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Mackwood, Mrs. Patterson and 4 children, Madam Herrenschmidt, Messrs. G. Stewart, Mackwood, R. Patterson, W. G. Davis, Butler, R. H. Bevan, A. T. Robinson, Clapperton, Pickengill, Herrenschmidt, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 2.

Elizabeth, Day Dawn, Spray, from the Hawkesbury, with 1100 bushels maize, 100 baskets shells, 25 tons wood, 300 dozen oranges, 3 cases eggs, 3 hides, 1 coop poultry; Uncle Tom, from Broken Bay, with 13,000 feet timber; Saxonia (s.), from Wollongong, with 400 tons coal; Catherine Agnes, Collingwood, Surprise, Clara, from Newcastle, with 450 tons coal; Chance, from Cape Hawke, with 18,000 feet timber, 182 bags maize; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 157 bales hay, 65 bags maize, 30 bags bonedust, 8 bales wool, 1 bale pelts, 150 bags wheat, 37 bags oysters, 3 bags hair, 2 packages bacon, 4 cases eggs, 4 casks tallow, 21 hides, 10 dozen brooms, 200 sheep, 3 pigs, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 2.

Thistle, for Mackay River; Uncle Tom, Maid of Erin, Spray, Day Dawn, for Broken Bay; Catherine Agnes, Surprise, Saxonia, Clara, for Newcastle; Storm King, for Richmond River.

IMPORTS.—August 2.

Princess Louise, from Maryborough: 60,000 feet pine.

August 3.

Wentworth (s.), from Melbourne: 7 pianos, 74 bags onions, 48 bags carrots, 19 crates cabbages, 382 cases castor-oil, 150 bags potatoes, 13 casks wines and spirits, 132 packages tea, 1 package tobacco, 74 packages bags, 87 boxes candles, 24 packages rope, 10 packages oakum, 7 bales hair, 10 packages dates, 144 packages biscuits, 117 bars iron, 20 boxes tin, 10 bags pepper, 3 packages coffee, 9 ovens, 11 packages machinery, 126 packages sundries.

Dandenong (s.), from Melbourne: 1400 bags potatoes, 179 bags onions, 190 bags oatmeal, 82 cases vestas, 139 cases salmon, 70 casks and a quantity scrap iron, 2 packages grinders, 7 cases cheese, 4 cases clothesline fasteners, 10 boiler plates, 27 sheep, 15 cases tobacco, 7 crates pipes, 6 cases cigars, 26 firestones, 6 kegs sausage skins, 4 cases sausage machines, 2 bundles kangaroo skins, quantity rattans, 2 horses, 2 bulls, 1 buggy, 34 packages sundries.

EXPORTS.—August 2.

Governor Blackall (s.), for Maryborough and Rockhampton: 51 packages wines and spirits, 1 box opium, 180 packages tea, 127 packages iron, 66 kegs butter, 53 sheep, 30 bags rice, 50 boxes candles, 60 packages beer, 155 bags flour, 15 bags guano, 105 bags potatoes, 70 bags bran, 21 grindstones, 5 horses, 10 cases kerosene, 117 cases fruit, 513 packages.

Kemble (s.), for Brisbane and Maryborough: 252 packages wines and spirits, 1 package cigars, 80 packages apples, 100 bags rice, 10 bags salt, 85 packages tea, 208 boxes clothes pegs, 30 coils rope, 30 bundles oakum, 12 packages iron, 5 horses, 25 tons pig iron, 11 kegs butter, 20 cases kerosene, 55 bags salt, 45 casks cement, 29 cases sold, 12 carron boxes, 201 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For San Francisco.—By the Wildwood, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Townsville and Port Darwin.—By the Emily, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 8 p.m.

For Hobart Town.—By the City of Hobart (s.), to-morrow, at 9.30 a.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The Mails by the steamship Hurcula will be closed at the General Post Office, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of August, 1873, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 6 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 6 p.m.
Late letters for London via Brindisi, 11 p.m.; late fee 6d.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m.
Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets) posted in the Sydney iron receivers, must be so posted before 6 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, August 2: Burton Stather, 422 tons, Captain Carpenter, for Hongkong, via Newcastle; Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Grainger, for Melbourne and Adelaide; City of Hobart (s.), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town.

The cutter Hope, from the Clarence River, bound for Melbourne, was spoken five miles north of the Clarence River—then three weeks out, without food. She had no chart on board.

The Grafton (s.), W. O. Hersee, master, crossed Manning Bar August 1st at 1.30 p.m.—wind N.E., and smooth sea throughout the passage—and arrived at the wharf at 7.30 a.m. on the 2nd. The ketch Pomona was still on the North Spit. Cargo: 1047 bags maize, 90 bags oysters, 60 boxes oranges, 40 hides, 36 cases eggs, 13 coops fowls, 31 sides and 4 bags bacon, 1 condenser, 1 tank, 1 crash wheel, 125 pieces of machinery, 24 pigs, and sundries.

The schooner Princess Louise has made a rather long passage from Wide Bay of three weeks, having had to contend against adverse weather throughout.

The Alexandra (s.) which arrived from Cleveland Bay on Friday night left again on Saturday afternoon for Melbourne, from whence she will proceed on to Adelaide and King George's Sound to meet the next mail steamer. The City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane, also took her departure on Saturday.

The regular London trader Dunbar Castle proceeded to sea on Saturday, and cleared the Heads with a fresh favourable breeze.

The schooner Jane, from St. Lawrence, bound to Sydney, passed Cape Moreton on Saturday.

The ship Tennyson, from Liverpool, has hauled alongside the Cosmopolitan wharf to discharge her cargo.

The Dandenong (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 9.15 p.m. on Thursday, 31st July; passed Wilson's Promontory at 8 a.m. on 1st August, Gabo Island at 7.30 a.m. on the 2nd instant; and arrived in Sydney at 4 p.m. on the 3rd. Experienced fresh head wind and rain throughout the passage.

The schooner Isabelle left Noumea on the 23rd ultimo, and passed Elizabeth Reef on the 26th. Experienced fresh easterly breezes to the reef, and from thence strong S.W. and southerly gales; was in company with a brig bound the same way on the 26th July. The schooner Cears arrived on the 26th, and was to sail for Maryborough on the 28th. The barque Camilla, from Newcastle, with cattle, arrived on the 19th; she lost ten head on the passage. Two French transports arrived on the 23rd with 1700 Communist prisoners.

The Agnes Irving (s.) left Grafton on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 8 a.m., crossed the same day at 1 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Sunday, the 3rd, at 5.30 p.m. Cargo: 600 bags maize, 100 bags tin ore, 34 bags oysters, 92 hides, 11 casks tallow, 22 cases eggs, 10 coops fowls, 95 bunches bananas, and sundries. On Sunday, at 10.45 a.m., passed the Diamantina (s.) off Morna Point going north. Experienced north-west winds throughout, with rain during the latter part of the passage.

The John Penn (s.), from Merimbula, brings the following cargo:—900 cheeses, 90 kegs butter, 240 cases maizena, 100 bags bacon, 200 bags bark, 135 hides, 5 bales leather, 16 casks tallow, 1 horse, 1 cow, and sundries.

The Wentworth (s.) left Sandridge Railway Pier at 2.15 p.m. on July 31; cleared the Heads at 5.15 p.m.; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 3.20 a.m. on August 1; passed Gabo Island at 11 p.m. same day; entered Sydney Heads at 4.25 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and arrived at the A. S. N. Co.'s wharf at 5.30 a.m. Experienced strong head winds and high sea throughout the passage.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 1.—Gloucester, barque, Bridgeman, from Maryborough, coal.

DEPARTURES.

August 1.—Elizabeth, barque, Darnberg, for Java, with 580 tons coal.
August 1.—Royal Alfred, ship, Kean, for San Francisco, with 1653 tons coal.
August 1.—British Monarch, ship, Rowe, for San Francisco, with 1655 tons coal.
August 1.—Velocidale, barque, Hwerson, for Lyttelton, with 551 tons coal, 3000 spokes, 500 felloes.
August 1.—Isabella, brig, Mason, for Adelaide, with 455 tons coal.
August 1.—Tararua (s.), Clark, for Port Darwin, with 400 tons coal, 5 horses, 1 case harness, 25 bags maize, 1 package blocks, 1 dray and stores, and passengers for Adelaide.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—North American, from New York; Firefly, Sylphide, from Newcastle; Prince Alfred, from New Zealand; L. Y. N., from Bordeaux.
July 28.—Ortelius, from Java; Triunelo, Clara Hargraves, Protege, Bravo, from Newcastle; Mary Bannatyne, from Richmond River.
July 29.—Jeannie Oswald, from Newcastle.
July 30.—Sea Ripple, from Singapore; Peronia, from Newcastle.

CLEARANCE.

July 29.—Yarra, schooner, 141, Johnson, for Sydney via River Mersey, in ballast.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—Annie Brown, Waverley, from Newcastle; Oribe, from London.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Jung Frau, for London.
July 26.—Shotton, for Newcastle.
July 29.—Cora Linn, for London; Corsa, for Newcastle.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

August 1.—Rangatira (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

August 1.—Annie, for Newcastle; Lord Ashley (s.), for Sydney.
August 2.—Australian Sovereign, for Newcastle.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURE.

August 2.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

August 2.—Delmira, from Liverpool.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
August 2.	8.30 a.m.	N.	Moderate and cloudy
	Noon.	N.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.	Ditto, and ditto.
August 3.	8.30 a.m.	N.	Light, and cloudy
	Noon.	N.	Moderate, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.W.	Light, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—August 2.

Queensland.—9 a.m.			
Normantown—SE.	Fine	Rockhampton—Calm.	Fine
Gilbert Town—Calm.	Fine	Maryborough—SW.	Fine
Etheridge—Calm.	Fine	Roma—S.	Fine
Cardwell—Calm.	Showery	Taroom—SW.	Fine
Townsville—Calm.	Fine	Cape Moreton—E.	Fine
Bowen—S.	Cloudy	Brisbane—SW.	Fine
Mackay—SE.	Fine	Toowoomba—SE.	Fine
Copperfield—SE.	Fine	Warwick—SE.	Fine
Clermont—E.	Fine	Stanthorpe—Calm.	Fine
Gladstone—SE.	Fine	Goondiwindi—SE.	Fine.

N. S. Wales.	9 A.M.		3 P.M.	
Tenterfield	Calm.	Foggy	Calm.	Cloudy
Casino	Calm.	Fine	W.	Fine
Grafton	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Clarence Heads	SW.	Fine, sea smooth	W.	Fine, sea smooth
Glen Innes	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Inverell	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Port Macquarie	W.	Fine	SE.	Fine
West Kempsey	W.	Fine	SE.	Fine
Armidale	S.	Fine	SW.	Fine
Tamworth	Calm.	Dull	Calm.	Cloudy
Gunnedah	Calm.	Dull	SE.	Fine
Narrabri	Calm.	Dull	NW.	Fine
Wee Waa	W.	Fine	SW.	Fine
Pilliga	W.	Fine	S.	Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm.	Fine	NW.	strong. Fine
Murrurundi	W.	Dull	W.	Cloudy, like rain
Singleton	W.	Dull	Calm.	Fine
Maitland	Calm.	Dull, like rain	Calm.	Dull, like rain
Newcastle	NW.	Dull, no sea	NW.	Dull, like rain
Karuah	NW.	light. Cloudy	NW.	light. Fine
Windsor	NE.	Cloudy	NE.	Dull, threatening
Sydney	NW.	Dull	NW.	Fine
South Head	NW.	Cloudy, no sea	N.	Dull, cloudy
Wollongong	NW.	Dull	NE.	Dull
Kiama	NW.	Cloudy	N.	light. Dull
Jervis Bay	NW.	light. Cloudy	N.	fresh. Dull
Goulburn	Calm.	Cloudy	NW.	Dull, like rain
Braidwood	Calm.	Cloudy	W.	gale. Dull
Araluen	Calm.	Cloudy	W.	Dull, cloudy
Moruya	NNE.	Cloudy, like rain	NW.	Cloudy
Queanbeyan	NW.	Dull, overcast	W.	Cloudy
Bombala	SW.	Dull	SW.	Dull, like storm
Cooma	NW.	Cloudy	W.	Cloudy, like rain
Eden	WNW.	Showery	NE.	Dull, cloudy
Gabo Island	NE.	Raining	N.	Cloudy, showery
Yass	Calm.	Raining	SW.	Dull
Gundagai	Calm.	Dull	SW.	Cloudy
Tumut	N.	Cloudy	SW.	Cloudy
Kiandra	NW.	strong. Showery	NW.	Raining
Albury	N.	Raining	Calm.	Cloudy
Mount Victoria	W.	Cloudy	NW.	Stormy
Bathurst	Calm.	Cloudy	W.	Showery
Carcoar	Calm.	Cloudy	E.	Raining
Hill End	NE.	Cloudy	NW.	Overcast
Tambaroora	Calm.	Cloudy	NW.	Overcast
Mudgee	Calm.	Cloudy	W.	Cloudy
Gulgong	Calm.	Cloudy	N.	Cloudy
Cassilis	NE.	light. Rain	Calm.	Cloudy
Merriwa	Calm.	Dull	NW.	Cloudy
Coolah	Calm.	Cloudy	NW.	Cloudy
Wellington	Calm.	Cloudy	Calm.	Fine
Dubbo	Calm.	Dull	Calm.	Fine
Orange	Calm.	Cloudy	SW.	Raining
Forbes	Calm.	Showery	SE.	Raining
Grenfell	Calm.	Raining	W.	Raining steadily
Young	Calm.	Showery	SE.	light. Rain
Wagga Wagga	Calm.	Dull, like rain	Calm.	Raining
Urana	Calm.	Showery	Calm.	Showery
Deniliquin	N.	Showery	N.	Cloudy, like rain
Hay	SE.	Raining	Calm.	Cloudy, like rain
Moulamein	SSW.	Raining	Calm.	Cloudy
Balranald	WSW.	Like rain	NW.	Cloudy
Euston	SW.	Like rain	NW.	Cloudy
Wentworth	SW.	Cloudy	W.	Cloudy.

Victoria.			Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	NW.	light. Threat'ng	29·934	57·0
Queenscliff	NW.	mod. Overcast	29·98	58·
Cape Schank	N.	Raining	29·75	51·
Cape Otway	NW.	fresh. Gloomy	29·730	54·
Portland	NNW.	Clear, fine	29·924	57·
Port Albert	W.	light. Cloudy	30·008	55·
South Australia.				
Guichen Bay	NW.	strong. Cold	29·903	57·
Adelaide	NW.	moderate. Fine	29·926	55·
M'Donnell Bay	NW.	squally. Showery		
Peake	Calm.	Overcast		
Alice Springs	Calm.	Cloudy		
Daly Waters	SE.	light. Fine		
Port Darwin	Calm.	Cloudy, warm	29·937	69·

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 9° 32′ 22″ East. 16th March, 1873.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

Meteorological Observations.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lb. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

August 1, 1873. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·410	46·5	96	WNW.	4	0·1	0	0.00	7·0
P.M. 3	·293	59·7	72	NE.	10	0.5	8		
9	·301	58·4	76	NNE.	14	1·0	10		8·0
Mean ..	30·351	54·9	81·3		9	0·5	6·0		7·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·062.

Self-registering Thermometers.

Shade { Maximum ..... 64·1 Sun—Maximum ..... 101·0
Minimum ..... 48·6 Grass—minimum ..... 37·5

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 149·0.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 56·8.

Total rainfall from January 1 to August 2, 29·326 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to August 1, 39·619 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years, 50·071 inches.

Meteorological Stations.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only thirteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—August 2, 1873. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
Tenterf'ld	80		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	59·7	45·0	0
Grafton	22		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	70·2	39·4	0
Armidale	80	3275	—	49·2	96	S.	1·0	52·7	—	0
Ft. Mcquarie	1		—	—	—	W.	1·0	63·2	47·1	0
Mur'rundi	94	1545	—	—	—	W.	1·0	64·8	35·3	0
Cassilis	120		—	—	—	N.E.	—	62·1	37·7	0
M'c'l'ndon	68	475	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	62·8	34·0	0
Dubbo	182		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	54·9	38·9	0
Mudgee	121	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	57·4	37·0	0
W. M'land.	18		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	59·9	48·6	0
Newcastle.	1	112	30·301	51·7	85	NW.	0·5	63·3	47·3	0
Orange	124	2801	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	54·3	36·8	0·09
Bathurst	96	2206	30·272	44·0	100	Calm.	0·0	65·5	32·0	0
Mt. Victoria	61	3400	30·222	46·4	81	NW.	0·2	47·1	43·9	0
Woodford..	50	2192	30·115	51·0	—	SW.	2·2	55·5	45·4	0.01
Forbes	176		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	59·2	30·1	0
Park'st'n	15		—	—	—	NW.	16·0	65·9	47·1	0
Sydney	5	155	30·274	50·2	68	N.	1·1	64·1	46·8	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	65·0	41·1	0·10
W'lloon'oo.	0		—	—	—	NW.	1·0	65·0	49·7	0
Goulburn	54	2129	30·246	52·0	88	W.	1·0	63·0	38·2	0
Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	58·1	46·0	0·10
C.St. George	0	170	30·190	59·6	65	NW.	1·0	68·2	52·6	0
Queans'bey.	60		—	—	—	NW.	1·0	51·2	40·1	0
Deniliquin.	287	410	30·152	55·0	92	N.	4·0	57·3	45·0	0.66
Kiandra	88	4640	30·235	40·2	93	NW.	16·0	44·1	31·8	0
Cooma	52	2637	—	—	—	NW.	25·0	65·6	33·6	0
Albury	175	572	30·129	55·1	86	N.	4·0	55·4	43·3	0·31
Eden	0	107	30·152	54·7	95	WNW.	1·0	58·0	53·1	0·18

Showery at Young, Urana, Deniliquin, Kiandra, and Eden. Raining at Albury, and Gabo Island.

Astronomical Memoranda for August 4, 1873.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.	First quarter	2nd
Sun	6.52	5.20	Full moon	8th
Moon	12.54 p.m.	2.12 a.m.	Last quarter	15th
Mercury	7.28 a.m.	6.40 p.m.	New moon	23rd
Venus	3.58 a.m.	1.57 p.m.	First quarter	31st
Mars	11. 9 a.m.	12.48 a.m.		
Jupiter	8.13 a.m.	7.12 p.m.	Moon's age, 10·7 days.	
Saturn	4.11 p.m.	6. 9 a.m.		

Moon.—Perigee, 9th; G. S. Declination, 6th; in Equator, 12th; G. N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 24th; Apogee, 24th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 3h. 10m.; p.m., 3h. 31m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

GREAT LEVIATHAN GOLD AND TIN SLUICING COMPANY, Burra Creek, Tumbarumba District.

Capital £90000, in 18,000 shares of 10s each, fully paid up.

Provisional Directors:

Samuel Payten, Esq., Marrickville
Alfred Davis, Esq., Newtown
Thomas Sullivan, Esq., 400, George-street
William Camb, Esq., Kingstreet
R. D. Graham, Esq., Liverpool.

The prospects obtained from various parts of the Company's ground by the two gentlemen deputed to inspect same by a full meeting of intending purchasers can be seen at our Office (and are truly astonishing for richness), where prospectuses can be obtained. The property comprises 2 miles of country and immense water rights. The share list will close in a few days.

J. G. WALLER and CO., Mining Agents, 400, George-street.

SAFETY HARNESS.—Superior, silver-mounted. ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

BEST Brazilian PEBBLE SPECS to hand ex mail, 10s per pair, in case. Lamb, 23, Hunter-st., 1st floor.

THE UNDERSIGNED has this day commenced business as a STOCK and SHARE BROKER. All matters placed in his hands will receive his careful attention, and be dealt with in the strictest confidence.

T. FENWICK SMITH,
143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.
4th April, 1873.

THE ADELAIDE ASSURANCE COMPANY (MARINE AND FIRE).
Hulls and all business at lowest current rates.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERETTA, BREAKING THE SPELL, (first time in Sydney), at the School of Arts, THURSDAY EVENING, 7th August. The Casto will include Miss E. A. MOON, Messrs. P. EGAN and R. T. SKINNER.

E. A. ROPER, Conductor.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1873.

The annual volume of Statistics relating to Tasmania which has just reached us gives us the record of a colony which can scarcely be described as progressing. Of the Australasian group, there are two colonies which as yet have not managed to keep pace with their more advancing neighbours. Western Australia has been largely kept back by its isolation—a disadvantage which of late it has sought earnestly to remove. Great pains were taken at our last Exhibition in Sydney to bring the resources of that colony under the notice of Australian capitalists, and we have no doubt that the effort will in time bear fruit. It has plenty of territory, though much of it is of an inferior character; but the time will undoubtedly come when it will be found out how to turn it to the best account.

Tasmania suffers from limitation of area, which during the pastoral epoch is a matter of primary importance. Plenty of land is essential to raising plenty of wool. It is of course possible, by clearing and fencing and re-grassing land, to increase its carrying capacity, but to this there is, after all, a limit; and though much has been done in Tasmania to care for the breed of sheep, and to attain a very high degree of success in the getting-up of wool, there is not the same elastic capability of increased wealth from efforts in this direction, as those colonies have enjoyed which have had grass area enough to go on finding room year by year for the maintenance of an increased quantity of live stock. The Tasmanians, however, are by no means absolutely stationary even as wool-producers. Thus in 1870 the colony exported 4,146,913 lbs.; in the following year 5,254,719 lbs.; and in 1872, 5,998,527 lbs. It must, however, be remembered that this last quantity was not only equalled but exceeded in 1868, and even as far back as 1859. The number of sheep now in the colony is put down at 1,395,353, of which only 71,834 are depastured on Crown land. It is to the improved quantity, as well as to the improved price of wool, that the colony mainly owes the increased value of its exports for the year. On many other important items, such as flour, grain, timber, and vegetables, its exports show a decrease both in quantity and value.

A colony lacks one great element of progress when its population is not increasing. In Tasmania the increase is so small as to be practically inappreciable. The excess of births over deaths was 1602, and during the year there were introduced under the bounty system of immigration 199 persons, but the departures exceeded the arrivals by 462—a state of things which has existed continuously since the year 1867. The consequence is that the advantage of the natural increase is kept down; and thus, while at the end of 1871 the population was 101,785, at the end of 1872 it had only increased to 102,925. A closer investigation of the departures would, probably, reveal the fact that Tasmania parts very largely with its young men, who can find no sufficient scope for their energies in their father-land. Just as in America young men from the Eastern States go westward, so from Tasmania the young men go northward. It is possible that some of the wealth that they achieve may find its way back to Tasmania, which in this way may get to some extent repaid for what it has parted with. Between the ages of ten and forty, the female population considerably exceeds the male, but between the ages of fifty and seventy the male population exceeds the female.

The imports for the year show a slight improvement, due partly to importations for the Launceston and Western railways, the value of the importation being at the rate of £7 16s. 10½d. per head of the population. Tasmanian commerce, however, is very largely now a dependency on that of Victoria, the imports from Melbourne being in excess of those from the United Kingdom. Its exports, on the contrary, go direct to the mother-country to a larger extent than via Victoria, by far the greater portion of the wool being shipped direct. The commerce with New South Wales is not very great, although we buy more than we sell, our exports thither being valued at only £55,715, while we purchase commodities of the value of £99,552.

The commerce of Tasmania with Victoria has no doubt been considerably checked by the protective administration of the latter colony. All such articles as wheat, flour, bran, timber, vegetables, fruit, and jam are taxed, the big colony wishing to protect its own producers of those commodities, and preferring to have the articles dearer than send money across the Straits for them. These duties, however, by no means stop the natural commerce; they only keep it at a lower standard than it would otherwise reach. Some trade is done in spite of all duties, the tariff only going to the extent of checking, not of prohibiting, and Victoria is still the principal customer of Tasmania for all its produce, though we can well understand the anxiety of its statesmen to have the existing restrictions removed. The Act now passed by the Imperial Parliament will enable the two colonies to make tariff bargains, and we shall see to what use the privilege will be turned. Victoria may be willing to sell certain concessions in the free-trade direction for a consideration, if Tasmania has anything which it can give up in return.

One of the agricultural products for which Tasmania seems to be specially adapted is hops, the increase in this article being at the rate of nearly 45 per cent. There has also been a considerable increase in jams. Tasmania is known to contain several coal seams, although, from the alleged inferiority of the coal, and the difficulties of shipping, the production has as yet been small. The yield in 1872 was only 8141 tons, being half the present weekly yield at our Newcastle mines. The high price of coal, however, together with the strike at Newcastle, has stimulated adventure, and fresh efforts have been made to bring Tasmanian coal into the market. Victorian as well as South Australian capital has been attracted to the adventure, our customers in both those colonies being anxious to relieve themselves from too exclusive a dependence on the Newcastle miners, whose last strike inflicted a very heavy loss on the coal-consumers in the neighbouring colonies.

There is just enough gold in Tasmania to titillate the appetite. From the alluvial the year's yield was 3795 oz, and that from quartz 3174, the stone giving an average of a little over eight pennyweights to the ton. Some tin is reported as having been recently discovered, and there is a deposit somewhat similar to kerosene shale. Something may ultimately be done with these two sources of revenue.

Tasmania has not, as yet, been fortunate in its railway speculations. The Launceston railway, started as a private adventure, has lapsed into the hands of Government; the scheme for taxing the district to make good any deficiency in the railway revenue, although good in theory, having broken down in practice. The revenue from the line has been slightly less than the expenditure, leaving the whole interest on the capital to be made good. The cost of the forty-five miles completed has averaged £9553 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock. The country is now committed to a trunk line from Hobarton, and it is to be hoped that this will prove a more profitable undertaking. The revenue of the colony scarcely keeps pace with the expenditure; and, with an increasing debt, it will be absolutely necessary to submit to increasing taxation. At present, however, the Tasmanians are not so heavily taxed as their neighbours in Victoria or in Queensland. The public debt of the colony is now about a million and a half, more than two-thirds of it having been incurred for public works and immigration.

In these striking days it is not generally perceived that, while strikes raise wages, they raise prices also. If the men who are led by the demagogues who head the trade-unions were accustomed to look, or allowed to look, beyond the immediate effects for the sake of seeing what takes place in the community when they gain a shilling a week more from their employers by a successful strike, they would often hesitate to demand an advance. The consequences of the transaction lie not so fully on the surface as the shilling in the palm of the hand, and, unless sought, never rise to view. But when they are sought, enough can be discovered of them to convince men who are open to conviction that an addition to wages is not always a solid gain. It is apparent to many a man, or many a man's wife, that 20s. a week brings him less necessaries and comforts than 18s., but he does not stop to see why it is so. The expectations he entertained of being much better off, and the promises that it should be so, are not always realized. In some instances a strike may reduce a plethora, and be the means of justly distributing gains that are tending to determinate to one point. An employer may enjoy a monopoly, and be securing more than the usual amount of profit without attempting to share his good fortune with his workpeople. Or he may enjoy this monopoly in common, and by joint agreement, with a few other employers in the same trade. In such a case as this a demand for a rise may be made with justice, and the addition so secured will generally prove a solid gain. But in trades which are subject to severe competition strikes are usually attended with very different consequences. In these cases the chief antagonists of the striking workmen are themselves—not at first hand, but ultimately. They achieve a victory, as they suppose, over their employers; but it is illusory. He pays not the extra wages, but the consumer; and who is the greatest consumer, we should like to know, in a country such as Great Britain, where four-fifths of the people are of the working grade, or wage class? The employer is merely a person himself employed by the general public; and whatever it costs him to perform his service, be it more or less, he charges to the public. Occasionally he will be nipped. Having entered into an agreement to perform a work, the expenses of which have been calculated upon the existing rate of wages and materials, an unexpected rise in the former may transfer all his profit and some of his capital into the pockets of the workmen; but this frequent unpleasantness is easily prevented by introducing a strike-clause into contracts, enabling the employer to charge the advance of wages to the work undertaken.

To show how much deceived workmen are in supposing every advance of wages due to strikes to be gained at the expense of the employers of labour and capitalists, let us test the proposition by an illustration. There are in London some huge establishments built by the Peabody Endowment Trustees, where one or two hundred workmen, with their families, are comfortably accommodated. Let it be allowed that these men represent all the main trades of London, and that, with the common instincts of workmen, they agree to advance wages by a demand in their various departments of trade. What comes of their success? If they get one or two shillings more, where has it come from? It must have come from somewhere. If not from the employer, then from the consumer. If the carpenters and masons get this addition, it must eventually be paid by those who rent the houses which they build; or if they are engaged on public works, the taxes for this purpose are the greater, and, if the people's agitators are right, are paid exclusively by the working man. An advance of wages to the hatters is paid certainly by those who wear hats, to the tailors by those who wear clothes, to the engineers by those who use railways; and so on. Thus we see that some portion of the wages of each of these classes of workmen is paid to the one who obtains an advance, and that as all obtain an advance, it is contributed by all—even by him who receives it. A rise of wages in one department of labour tends to produce a similar rise in others. Sup

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Thursday morning last (the *Maitland Mercury* reports), a most determined, but fortunately not successful, attempt at suicide was made at the South Park, homestead by Michael O'Connell, a farmer residing at that place. For some time past O'Connell appears to have been labouring under mental affliction. He has been morose and reserved in his manner, and has been heard to reproach himself with not having been a better man. The conviction that he has done something wrong has been preying upon his mind, and his relatives have for some time suspected that he has had a design on his life. These suspicions were confirmed on Thursday last, when the unfortunate man, who is much respected in the neighbourhood where he resides, made a rash attempt on his life by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning he took down a gun, saying he wanted to have a shot at some ducks; but his stepson, John Crotty, suspecting his intention, took it from him. He went to a knife drawer and got possession of a butcher's knife; but this was also taken out of his hands before he had time to do himself any injury. Some little time afterwards his stepson saw him go round by one of the fences, take a knife from his pocket, and draw it across his throat before the young man had time to prevent him. Crotty and his mother (O'Connell's wife) immediately ran out and secured him just in time to save his life. A large gash six or seven inches was made across the throat, from which the blood was gushing forth freely. The knife was taken from him, and Crotty put his hand over the wound to stop the flow of blood, but the would-be suicide struggled and cried out to be let go. Dr. Morson was immediately sent for, and that gentleman on his arrival, found that some of the jugular arteries had been severed, but fortunately none of the vital glands had been touched, though had the wound extended a quarter of an inch further either way it must have proved fatal. He was brought before the Court, on Friday, charged with having attempted suicide. He looked pale and weak from loss of blood, but, his wound having received every attention at the hands of his medical attendant, he is now in a fair way of recovery.

MINERS AND JUMPERS.—With reference to the great jumping case at Stawell, in Victoria, the special correspondent of the *Argus* gives the following particulars of a disturbance caused by an endeavour to give a jumper possession of a claim:—"Two o'clock on Wednesday was the time said to have been originally named for the warden to visit the claim No. 4 Scotchman's, the one for which no lease has been issued, for the purpose of giving the 'jumpers' possession; but it was not until past 4 that Mr. Wyatt made his appearance in the neighbourhood, and in the meantime Mr. Watson, the solicitor for the jumpers, who had been walking up and down Main and Patrick streets during the day, had been hooted at and insulted occasionally in his rambles. At last action of a more decisive character was taken. Some hustling and kicking occurred. Mr. Watson's hat was knocked off, and a riot on a small scale appeared to be imminent, when that gentleman was persuaded to seek the shelter of his hotel—the Exchange—and was escorted thither by several influential residents, who felt themselves called upon to come forward in the cause of law and order. I did not see this part of the day's doings, but this, and the account of the affair sent by telegraph, were gathered on the spot, from the authority of eye-witnesses, the only difference in whose statements was as to the violence with which the kicks were administered. Mr. Reading, a member of the mining board, was also assaulted, and kicked very severely, his offence being said to be the open declaration of opinion that this particular claim "deserved to be jumped." Whether he had said so or anything to the like effect I could not satisfy myself from the hurried statements made during the excitement of the moment. During the whole of the day the No. 4 claim had been held by the claimholders and a strong party of sympathisers prepared to resist the formal action of the law in giving effect to the transfer. Up to the time of the two assaults the temper of the several groups of miners collected in the streets had been excellent, but after them an uneasy restless feeling prevailed. Some few men, more or less "under the influence," began to show signs of impatience, and it became manifest that a great deal of latent heat existed, which only required a little injudicious fanning to burst into flames. Strangers to Stawell were watched and followed, and made to feel uncomfortable. Their presence as possible or embryo jumpers was regarded as an insult to the community generally, and representations were made to Mr. Cherry, the landlord of the Exchange, as to the expediency of inducing Mr. Watson to "clear out." It was about this time that Mr. Wyatt's plucky and cool treatment of an inebriate who molested him on the steps of the hotel appealed to the more generous sentiments of the crowd, and shortly afterwards the assurance that the objectionable legal adviser of the jumpers had retired by the back gate contributed to the spread of a healthier tone in the rapidly rising excitement. When Mr. Watson's buggy was sighted coming into Patrick-street at a distance in full retreat, a hearty roar of laughter gave assurance that the row was over for the day. And so it was. The crowd at the Exchange Hotel dispersed, the groups in the streets broke up, and the town presented no other unusual symptom than that the streets were more than ordinarily filled with pedestrians from that time until near upon midnight. It was evident that any attempt to go through the form of taking possession of the No. 4 claim would have been merely inviting a conflict between authority, supported by five or six policemen, and the claimholders with their hundreds of ardent and stalwart sympathisers, and it was felt that Mr. Watson had been well advised in beating a retreat and changing the venue to the courts of law. It will be for the Government to devise some means for maintaining their supremacy."

MADAME GODDARD'S DAY CONCERT.—On Saturday afternoon Madame Arabella Goddard gave at the Victoria Theatre a grand farewell concert, at which (in addition to the three talented vocalists who have hitherto assisted this matchless artiste) the Volunteer Brigade Band performed under the direction of Lieutenant Callen. There was a very large and appreciative audience, all parts of the house, except the upper boxes and gallery, being well filled. The band first played, very creditably, Rossini's overture to the "Barbiere;" after which Mrs. Smythe, Miss Christian, and Mr. Andrew Fairfax, sang a trio by Calcott, and were very cordially applauded. Mr. Andrew Fairfax then gave the fine nautical song of "The Man of War," by Hatton. This was done in his best style, and was received with much approbation. Madame Goddard then performed Mendelssohn's *admirable* solo pianoforte on the song "Bright Pinions," a piece to which her brilliant faultless execution did ample justice. Recalled to the instrument by a long-sustained outburst of applause, the artiste played a favourite valse. Mrs. Smythe then sang with excellent taste and much feeling Franz Abt's song "Ever thine;" the next song being the song of "Oh, ye tears," by the same popular composer. This song was sung by Miss Christian with all that deep and ever varying expression by which she has made it already so popular amongst us. Being loudly *encored*, this lady had to sing the two additional verses. The first part concluded with the duet, "Quis est Homo," from Rossini's well-known "Stabat Mater." In the second part the band played a fine concerted piece of music; after which Mrs. Smythe, Miss Christian, and Mr. Andrew Fairfax sang a well-known trio, "Tell, me Shepherds, &c." Madame Goddard followed with a solo pianoforte, "Home, sweet home," by Thalberg, and was, as usual, greeted by an enthusiastic outburst of applause. So far, all had run "merry as a marriage bell," although there had been some vague tokens of the presence of a few rather turbulent spirits in the pit and elsewhere upstairs. The noisy applause gradually became louder, and Madame Goddard having reappeared, courteously acknowledged it, and retired; evidently not intending to play again that evening—being (as it afterwards transpired) indisposed. The noisy applause developed into something like a continuous disturbance, when a gentleman (understood to be Mr. Jones, the stage manager), came to the front as if to explain, but he being hissed and loudly hooted at, after a few minutes, bowed and went off. By this time it was evident that several parties were getting very angry, the hubub was incessant, and the remarks shouted by some of the malcontents were, to say the least of them, unpardonably rude, and unduly demonstrative. Madame Arabella Goddard evidently would *not* reappear; and for the lady vocalist (who had to follow her) to face the angry storm was, of course, quite out of the question. The curtain was lowered in the midst of the din, and remained down for several minutes, this rather summary proceeding evidently exasperating the irritated parties instead of having any soothing effect. At last the curtain was raised, and Mr. Andrew Fairfax faced the storm, and attempted to sing his song "The Well," obviously in order to spare the two lady vocalists who were set down to sing before him. The uproar, however, became tremendous, and he had at once to desist. Obtaining a hearing, Mr. Andrew Fairfax warmly remonstrated with the comparatively small number of loud-voiced disorderlies on their conduct, and explained that Madame Goddard was too much indisposed for a second *encore*, and that the uproar made had been so violent the Mrs. Smythe and Miss Christian had both become much alarmed at its vehemence. There were several angry rejoinders, many parties demanding the programme, &c., and some few their money back; but the upshot of it was that the curtain came down for the last time, and the concert terminated abruptly through the unreasonable demands of some of the audience, and a rather needless display of temper.

MR. Holman Hunt has received 10,000 guineas for his painting, "The Shadow of Death," and for a small replica he will receive 1000 guineas.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers' (the largest manufacturers of cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—the aroma—nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B.—Caution, "Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by storekeepers and others all over the world. Swan Mills, Brick-lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—abv

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

A DISCUSSION took place in the House of Commons on Ministerial Responsibility, in consequence of Mr. Ayrton repudiating the responsibility of the Board of Works for the alteration of an estimate by the Treasurer. Mr. Gladstone disagreed with the dictum laid down by Mr. Ayrton.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Parliament stands adjourned till Tuesday.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The King of Saxony is reported to be recovering.

THE TREASURY.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. G. Sclater-Booth criticised the management of the Treasury. The Right Hon. R. Lowe promised that henceforth regularity and order should prevail.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERALSHIP.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The appointment of Mr. Stephens to succeed Sir George Jessel as Solicitor-General has not been confirmed.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The grant for an additional £10,000 a year to the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage was brought before the House of Commons. The motion was carried, with 18 dissentients.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Flageolet	1
Favonius	2
Cremorne	3

SPAIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The insurgents are burning Seville with petroleum; and an insurgent squadron consisting of five gunboats and two frigates are bombarding the port of Almeria in Andalusia.

The insurgents at Carthagena have formed a Ministry; and are negotiating with those of Valentia.

Don Carlos has entered Biscay.

The insurgent troops are in possession of Seville.

AMERICA.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Cholera is spreading in Tennessee.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Discount, 3½ per cent.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

BATHURST.

SATURDAY.

The Coroner went out to Vittoria to-day to hold an inquest on the remains lately found there, and supposed to be those of the carrier Muggeridge. Seven witnesses, including Dr. Morgan, were examined, and the inquiry was adjourned till Thursday. A great many persons have yet to be examined.

YOUNG.

SATURDAY.

A large meeting of free selectors was held here this afternoon, Mr. W. J. Watson, J.P., in the chair, when resolutions were passed condemning the "dummy" system of free selection in this district; and a deputation was appointed to wait on Mr. Parkes, on his arrival here, to urge on him the appointment of a commission to inquire into the same, and to cancel all selections on which improvements have not been made, and the residence clause unfulfilled.

A banquet is to be given to Mr. Parkes; Mr. Watson, M.L.A., Mr. Baker, M.L.A., and the Judges of the Pastoral Show have been invited.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

The weather is magnificent, and there was a large attendance at the Canefield Races. Handicap, Don Juan; Trotting Match, Clansman; Steeplechase, Morris; Hunters' Stakes, Caliph.

Great excitement exists to-day at Stawell, the leaseholders being put in possession. Several hundred persons were present, and police assistance required. The Warden was hooted, and the representatives of the claim pelted with quartz.

A petition is about to be presented to the Assembly asking for a Royal Commission, composed partly of ladies, to inquire into the conduct of the Chinese in reference to young girls.

Mr. Munro, the actor, died of disease of the heart.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Derwent (s.), from Launceston; at 12 noon, Blackbird (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—Alexandra, brig, for Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

SATURDAY.

The new Ministry is as follows:—Premier, Mr. Kennerley, without office; Chief Secretary, Mr. Chapman; Treasurer, Mr. Fych; Attorney-General, Mr. Giblin; Minister for Lands, Mr. Moore. It is considered to be a strong Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

JULY 26.

Addresses in reply to the Governor's speech were adopted almost unanimously.

The Telegraph Cable Bill was read a second time.

The bill for prohibiting the importation of stock was rejected.

A bill was introduced for the purpose of constituting Native Councils.

The Civil Service Amendment Interest Bill was defeated in the Council by a large majority.

Home despatches are unfavourable to the establishment of a New Zealand Mint.

A Melbourne and New Zealand Company's mail contract is being negotiated.

Mr. Stafford is seriously indisposed.

The Customs' revenue for the past quarter shows an increase of £29,000.

The schooner Meteor was wrecked at Wanganui.

A whirlwind visited New Plymouth, and occasioned much damage.

The American ship William Tapscote put into Dunedin with captain in irons. The crew mutinied, and refused duty. The vessel was in charge of the mate.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

The Glenelg railway was officially opened by the Governor to-day, and was a great success. The trip takes twenty minutes.

The assay of quartz from Winn's mine, Northern territory, yielded at the rate of 90 oz. to the ton.

Breadstuffs dull, unchanged; wheat, 5s. 9d.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

WEDNESDAY, July 30.

LAST week's Parliamentary business was the most uninteresting of the present session, and progress is so slow that a suspicion is arising that this will be a rather fruitless session. The outside public are becoming as tired of the long and worthless discussions on the Assembly's Electoral Bill as hon. members are themselves, and nothing has yet been done with the Council's Electoral Bill. Until the former has been disposed of in the Assembly the chances are that the latter will not be introduced into the Council, it being apparently the intention that the Upper House shall have both before them at the same time. Mr. W. C. Smith's bill for regulating the hours of labour in factories (otherwise the Sewing Girls' Bill), has been postponed for a week, and Mr. Casey's Permissive Bill for a fortnight—the former for the modification of some of its clauses, and the latter to afford an opportunity of getting up another demonstration of feeling on its behalf out of doors. There does not, however, seem to be any sympathy with the latter bill outside the immediate circle of our temperance friends; and they can do little to influence the public, however much they may exert themselves. The fact is, that the earnestness with which the teetotallers used at one time to advocate their cause has given place here, as elsewhere, to a fondness for light entertainments, which help to swell their coffers, but do little towards an advance of their principles. It seems vain to look for the passing of any local Government bill or Marine Board Bill now this session, however much they may be desired. Nor would it be right, perhaps, to leave the one or the other in the hands of the present moribund Parliament. There are not half-a-dozen earnest men in either House, or, indeed, in both, and those would be sure to "meddle and muddle" whatever they touched of that sort. The law reform bills are still before the House, but the progress made with them is slow. They do not much interest the general public. Last evening the Assembly got through the Electoral Bill in committee, and the threatened debate on a fresh proposal for enfranchising women did not come off. We may hope that this craze is laid to rest for the present. It was only natural that there should be a little resuscitation of the feeling which the battle of the terminus created a couple of months ago when our Agent-General's letter arrived by this mail. Mr. Michie tells his Government how he drew up a memorandum for the purpose of enabling the home Ministers the better to understand the merits of the controversy, and how he pressed the views therein contained on the attention of Earl Kimberley. Your readers will not care to follow Mr. Michie in his arguments tending to establish the superiority of Melbourne as the terminus of the Suez line, and perhaps they will scarcely concur in his suggestion that "one great good which would result from fixing the terminus at Melbourne would be to give both colonies, Sydney and Victoria, to a considerable extent a common interest in improving the country, irrespective of artificial boundaries, and thus the grievances which have long since alienated the Riverina people from their Government, to the extent of their agitating for annexation to Victoria, would be very materially redressed. So cogent are the above considerations with various townships of the southern territory of New South Wales, that several of the journals of the district supported the proposed change, regarding the contention, as the fact is, as proceeding merely from Sydney's repugnance to anything tending, or supposed to tend, to the lowering the prestige of her port among the Australian colonies."

The memorandum, in reviewing the proceedings of the Conference, replies to Mr. Parkes's recorded objection that the change of terminus "would be fostering the rivalry of Melbourne by Imperial expenditure, and embittering the relations between the two colonies and the mother country." "Neither the rivalry of Melbourne, nor the jealousy of Sydney," Mr. Michie urges, "are worthy the notice of the Imperial Government, being beside the merit of the case, and as to embittering relations, it may be reasonably apprehended that those relations would certainly run some risk of becoming embittered were her Majesty's Government, on such grounds as those urged by Mr. Parkes, to disregard and overrule the decision of a body of delegates in a conference invited by the Imperial Government itself." By the side of Mr. Michie's despatch we have the more recent communication from Mr. Parkes to the Colonial Secretary of Queensland (copied from *S. M. Herald*), and it certainly appears to be dictated by a spirit of forbearance and a desire to prevent the recently displayed bitterness of feeling taking a lasting hold upon the people of Sydney and Melbourne. His expressed anxiety "that no feeling should grow up between these Australian colonies inconsistent with the community of interests which ought to bind them together," should be accepted in a friendly spirit, by his late opponents in this and other colonies, and though the feelings engendered by the late tussel cannot be obliterated all at once, we cannot help admiring the well timed and prompt determination, which secured for Sydney the most efficient service possible with San Francisco. By deciding for the 600-hour service, Sydney and Melbourne are brought to a level, as regards postal communication with Europe, and out of a temporary evil will probably come a permanent good for all the Australian colonies.

It is very unsatisfactory after the lengthened investigation which has been instituted by the "low-lying lands" commission into the question of improved communication with the Bay by-water and the relief of the city from floods, to find that the members of the commission are nearly equally divided in favour of two opposite courses. All seem to agree as to the works needed in the Yarra immediately above and abreast of the city, but while eleven of the members, including the three principal engineers, and some leading merchants, are in favour of keeping open the mouth of the Yarra and simply avoiding the long circuit, known as "humbug reach" by a direct cut, the other nine members, including several shipowners of large experience, advocate a direct channel from the river at or about the Gasworks to the bay at Sandridge. The distance by that channel would be only about two miles, and the cost not much over £300,000, while the scheme approved of by the majority will still leave the city some five miles or more distant from the bay, and the cost will be over half-a-million. The supposed advantages of the direct scheme are tersely put in the following extract from the address of the minority to his Excellency the Governor:—"Because it is the shortest and most easy of access from the bay; because it affords, by reason of its shortness, the surest means of relieving the city from floods; because by its adoption, rather than the second scheme, the present river frontages will be available and valuable for numerous trades and industries requiring water accommodation; because the lands reclaimed by it will be of more immediate value than by any other scheme; because it is the cheapest both in construction and maintenance, and will take less time to construct than any other; and because the saving in both towage and time will be of considerable value to the shipping and mercantile interests." This looks almost unanswerable, and yet we cannot suppose that our best engineers would adopt the opposite scheme without having very good grounds for doing so.

The Audit Commissioners have forwarded their usual annual report to the Government, and it has been published. Much attention is given in it to Mr. Langton's scheme for the consolidation of existing Victorian Loans and the creation of new Government Stock. On the whole the report of the Commissioners (who it must be remembered are a body perfectly independent of the Government) is favourable. With regard to the new Stock they observed that nearly one-half the sum offered has been sold, namely £216,600, and that the sales though not large, have been frequent, scarcely a week passing without some being effected. But in addition to this amount sold there has been an investment therein of Government Trust money to the extent of £559,075, of which £172,675 previously formed part of the public account and £387,000 consisted of Government debentures. This conversion of trust money into inscribed stock, bearing 4 per cent. interest only, is what has been most objected to here; and the Commissioners were requested to report specially on the arrangement. That they do with much minuteness, showing that there has been a half-yearly saving of interest on the stock so converted, and that it is not necessary in every case of such conversions to calculate equivalents with arithmetical or mathematical precision. The result at which they arrive is that "by reducing to present value on the basis of a 4 per cent. investment, all that the debenture holders have given up on the one hand, and all they have received in exchange on the other, and comparing the results, the Commissioners find that £85,551 worth of stock has been parted with advantageously." There seems to be some difference of opinion however between the Government and the Commissioners, as to the details in connection with the conversion of stock. The Government seem to have decided that any interest due on debentures at the time of conversion, the debenture holder shall receive. But the Commissioners feel bound to assume that the value of the accrued interest has been taken into account in fixing this amount, to be given in stock. That is a matter, however, that can be easily arranged.

Mr. Macpherson's motion in favour of a subsidy to the telegraphic service has not yet come before the Assembly, but it has naturally excited a certain amount of discussion in the Press for some time past. The *Argus* has not advocated the public subsidy, but has expressed its intention of remaining passive until Parliament has decided the question. We are given to understand, however, that the comparatively full telegrams of European news which now reach us almost daily cannot be continued at the cost of the two leading journals. Mr. Macpherson's proposal is that the Government (in co-operation with the other Australian Governments) shall pay for a daily message of about one hundred words, which is to be posted in some conspicuous place or places for the benefit of the general public. There are not a few advocates of this subsidy, in preference to spending so much as we have done, and seem still inclined to do, on postal services. At all events, there is as much to be said in favour of the State assisting to supply us with direct intelligence by wire as with the slower communication by mail steamer.

There is some talk of a shearer's strike in the Western district, which will, it is said, force the sheep farmers, if carried out, to send home their wool in the grease. The wages for which the shearers threaten to strike are, I believe, 20s. per hundred, instead of 15s., but it is said that they ought not to expect "any rate of payment above the wages that can be earned at other pursuits," that can hardly, however, be regarded as fair, inasmuch as shearing time does not last long, and although not a skilled industry, in the proper sense of the term, it is not the kind of work that every one can be put to, and there is no doubt it is exceptionally hard. There is apparently a strong feeling against yielding to the strike, if any should occur, and it is urged that, "owing to the American tariff, which practically excludes washed wool, the Americans bought a large quantity of greasy wool in Melbourne last year, and greasy wool from the Western district brought 16½d. per lb. So it would be well for sheepowners to consider whether it would be prudent, with the prospect of a strike of shearers, to incur any expense in preparing for sheep-washing. The unwashed sheep can be shorn at leisure by shearers who have not pledged themselves to impracticable regulations." It is not very likely that the threatened strike will succeed. Your readers are no doubt generally aware that in the interior of New South Wales attempts were made last shearing season to force the flock-masters into better terms, and that it succeeded only very partially. Against the probability of success here may be mentioned the fact that a considerable number of free-selectors and "cockatoo farmers" with families go out shearing, and the exigencies of their position will not allow of their refusing work when they can get it, although the terms may be objected to.

There is a return in print, which has emanated from our Customs department, showing that the tonnage dues and pilotage rates received in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong from the 1st of July, 1860, to the 30th June, 1872, amounted to £441,224, and that since the 12th May, 1864, there has also been received in the shape of wharfage charges no less a sum than £697,398. Yet, side by side with this is placed a statement signed by the Secretary to the Low-lying Lands Commission, in which it is shown that the total sum expended upon the port of Melbourne, including Sandridge, from 1855 to June 30, 1872, does not exceed £565,042. Ergo, one-half the money so collected has been taken and applied to general purposes. This, of course, is no new discovery, but has been matter of complaint on the part of the shipping interest from time to time, especially when asking for wharf and harbour improvements which successive Governments were reluctant to effect. With the view of getting rid of this difficulty, the Low-lying Lands Commission recommend the creation of a Harbour Trust, and placing in its hands the direction and control of all relating to the port. For some years there was an agitation in favour of such a trust on the part of the mercantile community, but of late some of our leading merchants have arrived at the opinion that the Government should continue to look after the interests of the port, and see to the expenditure of this money on our wharfs, harbours, and lighthouses.

While New South Wales has been visited with deluges of rain during the last week or two we have had a taste of dry frosty weather, reminding us very much of a fine English winter. Last week, in some of the more elevated districts, such as Kyneton and Ballarat, the ice was nearly an inch thick in exposed situations. The nights towards the end of last week were so foggy in Melbourne that locomotion was positively dangerous. There was such a dense fog in the Bay on Saturday afternoon and evening that the steamboats which go for the P. and O. Company's office and the Post Office to board the mail steamer could not find her for an hour or two, and the citizens who were expecting a delivery of their home letters on Saturday evening had to wait for them until Monday morning.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

WOOLLER.—At the Horse Repository, Horses, Carts, &c.

H. S. GIBSON.—At 64, Hunter-street, Horses, Buggies, Harness, &c.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.; at 12, Abbott Buggy.

G. M. PITT.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.

W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.

H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Furniture, Mangles, Chaffcutters, Saddles, Harness, &c.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At the Mart, at 11, Furniture, Tresseils, Ironmongery, &c.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes; at 12, Grindery; at 12.45, Hobart Town Kip.

HAWKES AND WRIGHT.—At Wynyard-square, at 12, Traction Engine.

THE SHERIFF.—On the Premises, Richmond Road, at 12, Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Water-cart, Harness, &c.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AND ESCAPE.—The *Ross News* (New Zealand) tells the following singular and providential escape from a fatal accident. It appears that Robert Kiddie, a well-known miner in this district, has been working as a "hatter" in the left hand branch of the Totara, about two miles above the Forks, and while at work a landslip came down and buried him up to the neck. Fortunately, there was a heavy flood running down the creek, which gradually washed away the large body of earth around the poor fellow; and, after being kept prisoner for fully four hours, he was enabled to release himself, and crawl on his hands and knees to his hut, between 200 and 300 yards distant from his claim. No assistance was at hand, and towards evening, finding that he had lost the use of one leg, he again crawled on his hands and knees, down a steep spur, to another digger's habitation, where he was kindly received and attended to by the worthy miner, who found that one knee was much bruised.

REVIEW.

(*From the Athenæum, May 24.*)

The Cruise of the Rosario amongst the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz Islands. By A. H. Markham, Commander, R.N. (Low and Co.)

THE groups of islands lying between Fiji and Australia have lately attracted attention, owing to the atrocious system of kidnapping which has risen up in recent years, in order to supply labour for the cotton plantations in Queensland and Fiji. These beautiful islands, and the savage cannibals who inhabit them, might have continued unnoticed, as they have done during the century that has elapsed since they were explored by Captain Cook, if the practices arising from the demand for labour in the Australian and Fijian plantations had not brought them prominently before the English Government and people. It is true that Presbyterian missionaries have been quietly but zealously working for some years in the southern islands of the New Hebrides group, and that, more recently, a Church of England mission, with a bishop at its head, has adopted a system of inducing the people of the Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands to allow their children to be taken on board a yacht, and conveyed to Norfolk Island, to receive instruction. But a knowledge of these proceedings is confined to readers of missionary reports, and no general account of the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz groups, including a complete view of all the islands which compose them, had hitherto been published. The narratives of Lieutenant Mend and Captain Palmer are confined to the more southern islands of the New Hebrides.

We, therefore, welcome the appearance of Captain Markham's account of his cruise while in command of H.M.S. Rosario. It is the straightforward unpretending narrative of an observant young officer, who evidently took an intelligent interest in the duty upon which he was employed. Captain Markham, during a service in the navy of seventeen years, has seen as much serious work as falls to the lot of most officers in these days; and he obtained his lieutenant's commission for capturing a piratical Chinese junk after an unequal fight which lasted for three hours and a half. His three years' service as first lieutenant of the Blanche on the Australian station, and the order in which that fine frigate was kept, led to his appointment as acting commander of the Rosario, and to his being entrusted with a difficult duty. His orders were to visit every island in the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz groups, to investigate numerous murders of British subjects which had recently been committed by the islanders, and to report upon the alleged cases of kidnapping which were supposed to have led to these crimes. He was instructed to board all vessels carrying English colours, and to satisfy himself that they were acting strictly in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act; but at the same time he was enjoined, in all his proceedings, to act in accordance with law. It would be difficult to conceive a duty requiring more tact, knowldge, and experience, nor one involving greater responsibility. No one, we think, whose mind has not been prejudiced by the misrepresentations of a portion of the Australian press—and, we regret to be obliged to add, of some clerical writers in this country—can read the present volume without being convinced that Captain Markham performed the task entrusted to him with tact, judgment, and moderation, and that his proceedings will be productive of good. Indeed, this view is borne out in the strongest terms by the agent of the New Hebrides Missionaries, who certainly are most deeply interested in the matter, and who have the best opportunities of forming an opinion. His letter will be found in an appendix to the volume.

Captain Markham's opening chapters contain an account of the old Spanish navigators, Mendana and Quiros, and of their discovery of the Solomon and Santa Cruz groups, and he also recapitulates the voyages of subsequent explorers who have visited the islands, down to the period when the work of kidnappers and missionaries commenced, and brought on the present complicated state of affairs. An excellent map, showing the tracks of Spanish, French, and English explorers during the last three centuries, and of the Rosario, serves to illustrate the text. The cases of kidnapping which the Rosario was sent to investigate are enumerated, and the details disclose a state of things calling for measures of prompt repression. Anything more atrocious than the conduct, which is fully exposed in this volume, of Dr. Murray on board the Carl, of Melbourne, can scarcely be conceived, and other kindred cases are also described. The boats of the Rosario boarded every vessel that was sighted, and the strictest examination was made on each occasion. This part of the duty was evidently performed with praiseworthy zeal and energy. But the orders to do nothing which was not in accordance with law, and the knowledge that on several notorious occasions these kidnapping vessels have been protected by the law courts at Sydney, hampered the proceedings of the commander of the Rosario, and prevented him from adopting really effective measures. The course he pursued was, probably, under the above circumstances, the most judicious that could have been hit upon. When any irregularity was detected, or the papers of a vessel were not in proper form, the captain was forced to sign a paper acknowledging the illegality of his proceedings. The Government was thus enabled to prosecute the kidnapper hereafter, while he was afforded no opportunity of shielding himself behind claims for demurrage and losses. At the same time the labour traffickers, ignorant of the exact powers of a captain of a man-of-war, were glad enough to escape on such terms.

In his more difficult task of examining into the crimes committed by the Islanders, and in his dealings with them generally, Captain Markham appears to have adopted a policy of moderation and forbearance which should be imitated by future commanders. His principle was to examine into each case with care, on the spot, and if a crime was brought home to the natives of any island, to inflict a moderate fine. Captain Markham was careful to explain the reasons of his proceedings in each case, to instruct the chiefs as to their future conduct, and to impress upon them that the visit of a man-of-war was intended to protect them from injury, as well as to repress crime. By steadily following this policy and avoiding all unnecessary interference, he rendered the relations of the Rosario with the natives of the numerous islands most satisfactory, and only on two occasions did the treacherous hostility of the savages make collisions unavoidable. We cannot, of course, dwell on special cases, but the proceedings at Cherry Island and Espiritu Santo are interesting, and at the island of Nguna (Montagu) Captain Markham's policy was remarkably successful. Here a woman had been stolen from the island, and in revenge the natives had committed an atrocious murder on an innocent white man. Captain Markham landed with a boat's crew, and sent for the chiefs, but they would not come in, and opened a fire upon him with musketry from the bush. Great forbearance was shown, and not a single shot was allowed to be fired in return. But the guilty village was burnt, and some shot and shell were sent over the island, to teach the murderers the range of a man-of-war's guns. When the Rosario paid a second visit to Nguna, these measures had had the desired effect. The chiefs came in, complained of the kidnapping of one of their women, and were duly admonished. Captain Markham then instituted a search for the stolen woman, examining, in an open boat, the shores of the island of Tanna, where she was supposed to be detained, and landing at different villages. His exertions were rewarded with success. He found the woman, restored her to her people, and was most gratefully received by them. It is scarcely necessary to point out the effect which proceedings such as these must have in future intercourse with the islanders.

One chapter is devoted to a geographical description of the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz groups, and to an account of their inhabitants; and in another there is a graphic narrative of the ascent of the active volcano on the island of Tanna. But the whole volume deserves careful perusal, and furnishes useful information in an agreeable form. It is illustrated by several sketches of the islanders, of their arms and ornaments, and of scenes connected with the Rosario's cruise. An account of the New Hebrides Mission is given in an appendix; and the text of recent legislation in this country and in Queensland on the subject of the Polynesian labour traffic increases the usefulness of the volume.

It is desirable that the information contained in Captain Markham's work should be disseminated, and that people in England should acquire a correct knowledge of what is going on in those distant seas. We trust, therefore, that it may be generally read, and that its author's laudable object in its publication may thus be attained.

THE VICTORIAN COAL-FIELDS.—Mr. Mackenzie (says the *Argus*) has been requested to inspect the coal seams discovered on the western coast of Victoria. He will most probably start for the Cape Otway district on Thursday. His report upon the carboniferous deposits discovered on the eastern side of the colony is now in the hands of the Government printer, but it will be some little time before it is ready for presentation to Parliament, as there are several drawings, intended to illustrate various portions of the report, to be executed.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

Spirits	£431	2	3
Wine, stl	70	4	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	11	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	43	2	0
——— (unmanufactured)	172	3	0
Tea	137	19	0
Sugar, unrefined	100	0	0
Ad valorem duty	184	9	1½
Specific duty	134	13	10
Harbour and light dues	13	18	8
Total	£1308	11	10

OUR London telegram of Friday reports that the bank rate of discount has been reduced to 3½ per cent.

Calcutta advices to June 25, report the Dunmore, James Service, and Kedar loading for Melbourne, with rice, castor oil, and gunnies. Secta rice was quoted at 3 rupees 12 annas; castor oil in demand at 11 rupees 12 annas; cornsacks, 40 rupees per hundred; woolpacks, 1 rupee 10 annas each. Australian coal wanted at 17 to 18 rupees. From Batavia, under date 18th June, we learn that the Chanty was then loading sugar for Melbourne. Messrs. J. Peet and Co. writing on the date mentioned, report—

Coffee: Java—A reaction in this article has set in in Europe, and several serious declines in price are advised thence per telegraph, so that it is now difficult to quote a price here; but as present Europe quotations would not admit of paying more than f 90 per picul, that figure may be named as the nominal price without transactions. The crop is now coming in fast, and during the next two months large shipments will be made. Padang—The United States markets have never gone to the extremes that the Continental, and notably the German, have; and it would now appear that they were right. The next sale to take place at the end of this month at Padang will likely comprise 30,000 to 31,000 piculs; there will be little or no Mandheling, and prices will likely show a decline on those paid in March. Palembang, Bencoolen, and Billy—these kinds are offering sparingly, and participate in the dullness of the better sorts, and will decline in like proportion when transactions take place. Sugar: Sugar is now coming freely from the estates, and the holding policy of the planters having at length given way, the produce of some five estates, about 100,000 piculs, has been sold at f15 per picul for No. 14, which is a fall of about 27½d per ton. rst cost upon the heavy transactions advised by us as having taken place in February and March. Later some small sales have been concluded at f15½ to f15¾ per picul. At these prices many usually large operators hold aloof. This time last year there was great activity in this staple for the United States; but this year we believe that the shipments in that direction will be exceedingly small. The weather continues fairly favourable for sugar-making, though in some parts of the island the planters have been interfered with by heavy rains. Our crop will be about 260,000 tons. Grocery sugars do not fully participate in the decline in the value of clayed manufactured, it is comparatively small extent and only to supply actual requirements. There is moreover a better demand for them. White crystals have been arranged for at f 17.50 to f 18 per picul for good to fine qualities, the latter figure having been paid for a superior s

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Crooker
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. G. Rowlands
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Mount-gunyon, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundoorun—Messrs. John Dickson and Sons
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Messrs. Thompson and Burfitt.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Berrima, Bowral, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Mossvale—Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
Camden, Narellan, Burrugorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Queanbeyan—Mr. W. G. O'Neill.
Burrowa—Mr. J. W. Costello
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. William Howlett
Kiama, Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Shoalhaven—
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavello
Tumut—Mr. L. Cooperoom
Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gate
Wagga Wagga—Mr. W. C. Hunter
Milton and Ulladulla—Mr. Frederick Hall.

NORTHERN.

Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallam
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Moyn
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda — Mr. Alexander Brodie
Inverell and Glen Innes—Mr. W. M. Stevens
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Assor
Port Macquarie—Mr. James Butler
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Gundleton, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, and Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Cavanough
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

	TOWN.
Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	144, Castlereagh-street
F. Barker	85, Sussex-street
T. Pierce	William, and Yurong, and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
Charles Lea	90, Central South Head Road
R. Iredale	412, South Head Road, next Commercial Bank
J. J. Cooper	Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Globe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.
	SUBURBAN.
H. Richardson	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe ..	Post-office, Waterloo; Alexandria and Botany
A. W. Mihill	Botany Road, Redfern
F. Maclean	Rushcutter Bay

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

A NEW SOCIETY.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, No. 2.

Offices—267, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
Secretary .. Mr. JOHN PURKIS.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF SHARE, £100.
Subscription, 10s per share monthly.
Redemption, 17s per share monthly.
Entrance fee, 5s per share.
SOCIETY TO CLOSE ABSOLUTELY IN TEN YEARS, OR POSSIBLY SOONER.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
P. N. Trebeck — Robert Gray
R. D. Fitzgerald — Frederick Riley
John Sangster — James Green.

The City and Suburban Building and Investment Society, HAVING BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL, and about to close in its eighth year, has proved the soundness of the principle upon which it was established.

The new society will offer greater facilities to borrowing shareholders, whilst all persons taking up shares in it may rely with confidence that their money is safely invested, and will return a fair profit.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to the undersigned.

JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
City and Suburban Building and Investment Society, Offices, 267, George-street.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

LARGE REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony giving the insurers profits.
WILLIAM DAY,
Managing Director.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Joseph Scaife Willis, Esq.
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq. — Edward Knox, Esq.
G. K. Holden, Esq. — Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
John B. Watt, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
Alfred Roberts, Esq.

Large reduction in Fire Premiums on Dwelling-houses and other buildings, not used for trade purposes, and on their contents.

	City Sydney. s. d.	Suburbs s. d.
Brick or stone, slates, tiles, or metal, detached	2 3 ..	2 9
Ditto, adjoining similar buildings	2 6 ..	3 3
Ditto, adjoining shingled buildings ..	3 3 ..	4 0
Shingles, and detached	3 3 ..	4 0
Ditto, adjoining slated buildings	4 3 ..	4 9
Ditto, adjoining shingled buildings ..	4 6 ..	5 0
Iron buildings, detached	7 6 ..	9 0
Wooden buildings, detached	12 6 ..	15 0

Trade and country risks, including WOOL SHEDS, and WOOL therein accepted on favourable terms.

Mr. M. Holroyd has been appointed Agent for the collection of business in Sydney.

A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.

Head office, Margaret-street, Sydney.
20th June, 1873.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COUNTRY Risks accepted, including WOOL SHEDS and Wool therein.
POLICIES on Buildings issued at the LOWEST RATES, and on Stocks as per arrangement.
MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO., Agents.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney, next Exchange.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established 1821.

Capital—£550,000, PAID UP.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Number of claims already paid—34,810.
Amount of claims paid—£2,698,416.
Insurances amount to £100,000,000.

LARGE REDUCTION in premiums on dwellings or other buildings. Policies on stocks issued as per arrangement.

MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO., Agents.
96, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INVESTED FUNDS over £4,300,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE, £700,000.

Sydney Branch, 275, George-street.
DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., chairman.
J. de V. Lamb, Esq. — Henry Prince, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq.
Medical Referee: J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information can be had on application at the Sydney Office, 275, George-street, or from any of the Country Agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Agent and Secretary.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR ON SALE by the undersigned:—
DAWSON'S Adelaide superfine
EMANUEL'S Goulburn ditto
CONOLLY'S ditto ditto
COOK'S Bathurst ditto
GORDON'S ditto ditto
SMITH BROTHERS' ditto ditto
WATSON, BROTHERS' Young ditto (1st prize Exhibition 1873).
SCOTT'S Burrowa ditto
BARBER'S Yass ditto.
HENRY DARE, 46, Pitt-street.

FLOUR.—EMANUEL'S Goulburn Superfine, ½ and ¼ sacks, on SALE. HENRY DARE, 46, Pitt-st.

BRAN.—Bathurst and Goulburn manufacture, on SALE by HENRY DARE, 46, Pitt-street.

ST. UBE'S SALT, first quality, in strong bags, 56 lbs per ton. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

LEA AND PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, declared by connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER, LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

. To be obtained of Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., SYDNEY.

SUGAR GROWERS' Madagascar MATS: also, Gunny Bags. HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-st.

SUGARS.—Prize Snowdrops, Primrose, Counters, and Brewers' Crystals. Henry Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-st.

DATES.—Fine rich Muscat DATES, in or out of bond. HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James' School. First established in Sydney.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.

☞ ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.

ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.

LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.

Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms may be had gratis.

☞ No Bills Rediscounted.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.

98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.

☞ GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.

BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).

MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.

ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY. Offices—51, Hunter-street.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.

LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

NEW ZEALAND 4 per cent. DEBENTURES.—Persons desirous of purchasing the above Securities at the limit of £90 10s for every £100, can secure the same on application at the Oriental Bank Corporation.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney, 9th May, 1873.

MONEY.—The utmost value advanced on watches, plate, diamonds, jewellery, sewing-machines, and all kinds of portable property; interest as per agreement. I. HIMMELHOCH, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.

CASH advanced on Building Society Shares. I. HIMMELHOCH, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.

J. B. NORTH, Stock and Share Broker, Mort's-passage.
FOR SALE.
Pacific Steam Co.s Shares
Commercial Bank ditto.
GOLD SHARES.—Carroll and Beards, Rapps, Krohmanns, Jeffree and Gellards, Williams, Uncle Tom, Victoria, Wheal Prospero, Hanging Rock, 2000 Great Britain. COPPER, &c.—Peak Downs, Normanby, S. Cobar, Geodrich, Ancient Briton, 700 Rex a bargain.
WANTED.—Boolboonda, Mulloon, Maryland Ruby, H. H. View, Volunteer Land Orders.
Country orders receive immediate attention.

TO BUSINESS PEOPLE AND OTHERS
THE MUTUUM LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY OFFICES,
42, HUNTER-STREET,
Two doors from O'Connell-street.
CAPITAL, £75,000.

The above society has been established for negotiating Loans, Discounts, &c., on a new and liberal principle, for the benefit of the commercial community and others. Parties requiring loans, on application at this office will find that the terms are the most liberal in Sydney, and are made to suit the convenience of customers.

Sums from £10 to £5000 advanced on personal and other security.

Advances made upon Bills of Sale of Furniture (without possession), Mortgages, Deposit of Deeds (freehold or leasehold), Bonded Certificates of Merchandise, Insurance and Assurance Policies, Stocks, Shares, or any other tangible security.

Legacies, Bequests, and Revisionary Interests; purchased or advanced upon.

TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Advances made immediately on application if approved of. All transactions strictly confidential.

Forms and all information connected with this Society can be obtained from the Manager, on application at the office.

£75,000 TO LEND, in sums from £10 to £5000, at the Mutuum Loan and Discount Society's Office, 42, Hunter-street, two doors from O'Connell-street.

HENRY I. WEST, 143, Pitt-street, has for SALE—
Australian Steam Navigation Company
Sydney Insurance
Ruby Tin, fully paid up
Bell of Wattle Flat Gold.
WANTED, Hickson, Creighton and Beards, Cow Flat.

£30,000 IN sums of £2000 and upward for advance on mortgage, at and about five per cent. Loans and sales negotiated. HENRY W. STATHAM, Mort's-buildings, 179, Pitt-street.

£10,000 NEW ZEALAND TREASURY BILLS, due 1st January, 1877
£10,000 Queensland Government Debentures, four per cents, due 1913, payable at Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and London.

SHARES.
Australian Joint Stock Bank
Bank of New South Wales
Commercial Bank
City Bank
Union Bank
Australasian Steam Navigation Company
Australian General Assurance
Wallsend Coal
Shale and Oil.

For SALE by
J. MULLENS,
34, Hunter-street.

SHARES for SALE.—Williams, Krohmanns, Beyers and Holtermanns, Rapps, Jeffree and Gellards, Rose of England, Browns, Trust and Try, and other shares.
MULHOLLAND and WOOD,
163, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SOULAND SON,
Mineral Land Agents,
and
General Brokers,
221, Pitt-street, next door to Row's Drug Warehouse.
Shares and Stock bought and sold.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY. ETC.

HOBSON AND WHITING'S
4s 6d per pair, Hobson and Whiting's kid gloves
4s 6d per pair, Josephine kid gloves
4s 6d per pair, Jouvin's kid gloves
Black kid gloves (stitched) all colours, light choice delicate colours; drabs, darks, and medium shades; all embroidered backs.
THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY
is 6 pairs Hobson and Whiting's French kid gloves, packed in an elegant scented sachet.
Ladies double button gloves all colours and sizes.
13, Hunter-street.

PORTMANTEAUS.—HOBSON and WHITING have the largest stock in the colony. Ladies' air-tight Cases, Hat Boxes, and every shape in Overland Trunks (solid leather), which will be sold at half English cost. 13, Hunter-street.

GLOVES.—First choice Josephine, slightly spotted, 1s 11d and 2s 11d per pair. E. WAY, Pitt-street.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.

Ladies' trimmed bonnets, 4s 11d, worth 10s 6d
Plaid dress material, 4½d per yard.
Gent.'s black and coloured silk scarfs, 1s
Gent.'s white and coloured silk ties, 6 for 1s
Coloured and black ribbon velvets, 1s for 18 yards
Jet and coloured buttons in great variety, 6d per card
Children's muffs and boas, 1s 11d each, worth 4s 11d
Ladies' sable boas, 2s 11d each, worth 8s 11d
Wide coloured satin ribbons, 2½d per yard
A large lot trimmings, very cheap
8-4 black and white French de laines, 2s 11d per yard
Saxony Welsh flannel, only 10½d per yard
Black and white Cluny lace, 1s 6d per dozen
Linen huckaback towelling, 6½d per yard
Ladies' coloured parachutes, lace covers, 2s 11d
Real French flowers, very cheap
White silk tulle, 6½d per yard, worth 1s
Ladies' white coutille stays, 2s 11d per pair
Ladies' longcloth chemises and drawers, 1s 11d each.
JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, Pitt-street.

ACCOUCHEMENT BELTS, Nursing Stays, Nursing Aprons, Waterproof Sheeting, Nursery Mackintosh, Oil Silk, Ladies, Children's, and Infants' Outfits at the most reasonable prices. E. Way, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-st.

CAMBRIC, SWISS, and Scotch Edgings, Insertions, and Flouncings, very cheap, 6d to 1s 6d per yard.

THOMPSON'S glove-fitting STAYS, 12s6d steam-pressed Stays, and all the improved makes, 1s 11d to 8s. 6d.

UMBRELLAS and Sunshades, unequalled in value 3s 11d to 18s 6d. E. WAY, Importer of Drapery 263, 265, and 267, Pitt-street.

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES AT THIS SALE, !! AND SAVE 30 PER CENT!!
RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
of
£10,000 WORTH
of
DRAPERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, DRESSES,
and
MILLINERY.
Also,
£3000 WORTH
of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
This sale to commence THIS DAY, August 4, and to be continued twenty-one days only!

NOTICE.—In accordance with our half-yearly custom, we intend to CLEAR OUT OUR WINTER STOCK at greatly REDUCED PRICES. With the view of making this sale advantageous to general purchasers, we have re-marked the whole of our stock.
BUYERS WILL FIND EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!!!

REAL NAVY DUCK and CANVAS, at WALLACH, BROTHERS', 153, Lower George-street.

WOOLLENS.—A large assortment, at WALLACH, BROTHERS', 153, Lower George-street.

CANVAS.—10 bales, all long Flax, on SALE at WALLACH, BROTHERS', 153, George-street.

CIGARS.—50 millés, very good value, at WALLACH, BROTHERS', 153, Lower George-street.

COLONIAL OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTORY, WALLACH, BROTHERS', 153, Lower George-st.

LIVERPOOL PILOT SOUTH-WESTERS, at WALLACH, BROTHERS', 153, Lower George-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS, and every description of Bedding selling cheap, at J. LAWLER'S, Brickfield-hill.

WE HAVE RECEIVED, this day, one case of CHILDREN'S PELISSES, excellent quality, in merino and satin, exquisitely trimmed; also a case of new print MORNING WRAPPERS.
HARPER and COMPANY,
Norfolk House, 559, George-street.

J. Q. CARTER, 241, George-street.—Arabian Lustre Dresses in all shades, at USUAL PRICE, 9s 6d.

J. Q. CARTER, opposite Royal Hotel.—Real Lace goods in great variety, now Sashes, Bows, &c.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, ORANGERY and VINERY, near Parramatta. This property consists of 190 acres of good land, with a good substantial cottage of 11 rooms, with outhouses, coach-house and stables, &c., &c., and all improvements. The fruit trees, now in bearing and in first-class condition, are as follows:—

44 cherry trees	87 plum trees
2054 orange and lemon ditto	290 passion fruit ditto
9290 vines	97 quince ditto
968 apple and pear ditto	31 apricot ditto
190 loquat ditto	12 medlars
380 peach and nectarine do.	50 almond ditto.

Making a total of 13,636 fruit trees, more or less.
Terms, liberal. For further particulars apply to JOHN WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street.

SUGAR PLANTATION AND MILL, for SALE, or if LET, rent £60. And Cattle RUN, which can fatten 200, good home. £100. Apply MARSHALL, Grocer, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

NORTH SHORE.—For SALE, fine building ALLOTMENT, one acre; large frontage to Miller-street, opposite Receive. Good investment. SYDNEY BALY, Council Clerk, School of Arts, or Blue's Point.

FOR SALE, detached COTTAGE, of 6 rooms, &c.; fine water view; Balmain. C. H. MAY, Elizabeth-st.

FURNITURE ETC.

IT is universally admitted that no SEWING-MACHINE has approached the silent working WHEELER and WILSON in rapidity of action, firmness, elasticity of stitch, perfect adaptation to every kind of work, easiness of comprehension to the learner, simplicity of construction, and amazing durability.

The numerous attempts to imitate it show the great popularity of the W. and W. Machine, and experience proves that the imitations in no way equal the genuine.

Over 1,000,000 in use,
And the sale is now nearly
200,000 a year.

CAUTION.—Unprincipled dealers clandestinely use the well-known name Wheeler and Wilson to palm a spurious imitation on a credulous public.

The New FAMILY FRIEND LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, £4 4s!!
LONG and CO., 287, George-street, Sole Agents.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—Drawing, dining, bedroom and kitchen Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Cots, and Bedding, in great variety; lowest prices. J. NEWTON, Upholsterer, &c., 83, Wynyard-square.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—Just received, large assortment, single and double. J. NEWTON, 83, Wynyard-sq.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs Sewing-machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Singer's Sewing-machine, half cab, 7 Darwin-ter., Liverpool-st., Dringhst.

ALL KINDS OF GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE.
SINGER'S, with NEW YORK TRADE MARK, £9
HOWES', none GENUINE without TRADE MARK, £9
WHEELER AND WILSON, from £7
All kinds of HAND MACHINES; 15 VARIETIES in stock. A machine in every family by our TIME PAYMENT system. INSTALMENTS taken from £1. Instruction gratis, at
TURNER and WOOD'S, 349, GEORGE-STREET.

WANTED Known, all descriptions of Sewing Machines cleaned and repaired. 300, Castlereagh-st.

MATTRESSES and Palliasses in hair, pulu, flock, flax, and coir fibre. J. Newton, 83, Wynyard-sq.

SEWING-MACHINES.
The "Little Willcox," twisted loop stitch, complete, with box £2 15 0
The "Defiance," lock stitch, complete, with box 4 10 0
The "Defiance," lock stitch, complete, on stand 6 0 0
The "Lily," lock stitch, complete, on stand .. 7 0 0
Each machine guaranteed in perfect order, and trial given before purchase. Printed or personal instructions, if required, gratis.
S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Pitt-street, Sole Agents in Australia for the patentee.

BUILDING MATERIALS. ETC.

CEMENT, Slates, all sizes; Lead; Galvanized, Corrugated, and Flat Iron; Plaster, Marble Chimneys, Register and Half-register Grates, Gutter, and Pipe, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON, 21 and 23, New Pitt-street.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar, Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

PAPERHANGINGS, white lead, boiled and raw oils varnishes, &c. W. and W. AYTON, 371, Pitt-st.

CEDAR, in log and board, prime quality. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS—very superior sample. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

HOBART TOWN SHINGLES, on SALE. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

PINE T. and G., Rough Boards, Flitches, and Logs. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, 2 Ornamental Iron SHOP FRONTS, with self-coiling steel shutters and plate-glass, each front 20 feet wide. Will be sold at low price.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

FOR SALE, in excellent condition, PLASTER, Keene's and Portland. W. Huntington, St. Martin's-lane.

MARBLE Chimneypieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

CEMENT, Plaster, Slates, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Galvanized Tubing and Fittings. Cary, Railway Bdge.

FOR SALE, a Singer's MACHINE, with all improvements, nearly new; £7 10s. Murray, Victoria Barrack.

NORFOLK HOUSE.—Every Garment for Ladies', Children's, and Infants' wear. Quotation of prices in every Saturday's HERALD. HARPER and CO., 559, George-street, south of Liverpool-street, centre house.

KELK AND ALFORD, 415, GEORGE-STREET.
BARGAINS IN WINTER DRAPERY.
THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF WINTER GOODS WE NOW OFFER AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS, MANTLES, DRESSES, FURS, Fancy Wool GOODS.
KELK and ALFORD, near Lassetter's.

BUSH FLOWERS.
Bush Flowers in endless variety now in bloom. Route by Mosman's Ferry to Middle Harbour, and by Lane Cove Ferry to Longueville.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, of the finest quality, some silver-mounted, DIRECT FROM VIENNA, just unpacked, at
A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.—The latest designs in fine Gold Jewellery, of 18-carat gold. Ladies' and gentlemen's gold keyless lever Watches; silver and gold hunting lever Watches—the best for bush use. Silver and jet Jewellery, Vienna Field Glasses, &c., just unpacked, per mail, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

COMPLETE SUGAR MILL MACHINERY AND PLANT FOR SALE,
by Fletcher and Co., and Manlove, Elliott, and Co., capable of turning out two tons a day.
It is quite new, in first-class efficient working order, erected on the Macleay River, N. S. W., and is parted with solely on account of the proprietors relinquishing cultivation of sugar on the river. Apply
R. F. STUBBS and CO.

STEAM ENGINES for SALE by the undersigned, portable and horizontal stationary. Mason, Brothers.

QUICKSILVER.—Best Spanish for SALE, by P. N. RUSSELL and CO., George-street.

MUNTZ METAL, ex Tennyson, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 oz. and nails. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

ENGINES FOR AUSTRALIA.—RUSTON, PROCTOR, and CO., Engineers, Lincoln, England. Awarded 100 Gold and Silver Prize Medals, Manufacture their unrivalled PORTABLE WINDING ENGINES for Australia, with EXTRA LARGE FIRE-BOXES, and sundry Patented Improvements.
OVER 3000 IN WORK in all parts of the world. Also, Patent Prize Steam Thrashing Machines. May be obtained at Catalogue Prices, plus freight and charges, through any Merchant House.

DINNER SETS, for 12 persons, from £3 15s set. Staffordshire Warehouse, 511, George-street South.

TOILET SETS, various patterns, to choose from. Mrs. LANE, Staffordshire Warehouse, 511, George-street.

FOR SALE, a snug Grocery BUSINESS, incoming moderate; satisfactory reasons for relinquishing business. W. DUNCAN, 138, Sussex-street, between King and Market streets.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS ETC.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, a certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs, is sold in 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles by druggists and storekeepers in different parts of the colony.
Prepared exclusively by W. PRATT, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 521, George-street, Sydney.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

THE ATTENTION of Families and Invalids is drawn to the Vital Importance of
PURE MEDICINES,
dispensed by a large staff of Competent Assistants.
SENIOR,
Chemist to his Excellency the Governor.

THE BLACK CURRANT BALSAM acts like a charm in all kinds of Cough.
Prepared only by
SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots. 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

LIGHT Family Carriage, £15; a bargain, 4-seated Buggy, £25. E. M'Carty and Co., 250, Pitt-street.

FIRST-class Spring-cart, £16, built to order; 4-seated Buggy, £35. M'Carty & Co., Pitt and Castlereagh sts.

SINGLE-SEAT Buggy and Harness, £27 10s, in capital order. M'Carty and Co., 250, Pitt-st., opp. Moore's.

STRONG Saddle and Harness Horse, £4; good Harness, 50s; Dogcart, £8. Picton Arms, opp. Haymarket.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for marriages, balls, evening parties, and other uses, can be had at the stables, Bligh-street, at any hour. Charges moderate.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony, Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at
ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

BUGGIES and Sociables, latest styles. Sydney Coach Building Co., George-street, opposite Cathedral.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

HANDSOME cut-under SOCIABLE, with hood, built in first-class style, only a month used, also a splendid set silver-mounted Double and Shifting Harness, for one or pair, with pole, shafts, brake, lamp, and mats; cost £105; present price, £85 cash. On view at
GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-street.

HORSE, Buggy, and Harness, £30; double-seated Buggy and Harness, £35. GIBSON'S.

FOR SALE, set Double HARNESS, for an American Waggon, £4. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

LIGHT American WAGGON and double set Harness, £30; strong second-hand Buggy, £14. GIBSON.

SECOND-HAND SADDLES, 25s; Pack Saddles, 30s; Boys' Saddles, 40s. GIBSON'S, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, the fast-trotting Buggy MARE "Banshee;" can do 12 miles an hour with ease; she is also a first-class hack; price, £14. GIBSON'S Horse Repository, 64, Hunter-street.

SMALL Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle; accustomed to children; price, £10 the lot. Gibson, 64, Hunter-st.

HORSE, Double Buggy, and Harness, £45; Tray Buggy and Harness, £17. Gibson, 64, Hunter-st

WANTED, 10 Draught HORSES or MARES, also a Cart STALLION. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a thoroughbred MARE; must be a good hack and fast. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED known, PERAMBULATORS (all kinds) and Invalid's Carriages, for in or out door use. Wholesale and Retail Perambulator Factory, Parramatta-street, Glebe.

HANDSOME flea-bitten grey Gelding, 5 years, 15-2 saddle, side-saddle, harness. 8, South Head Road.

AMERICAN Express Waggon, nearly new, brake lamps, harness, £35. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

COVERED Sociable, £35; Double-seat Buggy, £35; Dogcart, £12; Spring-cart, £8; Saddles, £2. Knight.

NEW Tray Buggy and Harness, £35; Pagnel-cart, £12; Side-saddle, £6; Buggy Harness, £3. KNIGHT.

PAIR first-class Bay Buggy Horses, £25; well-bred Buggy and Saddle Horse, £12. KNIGHT.

BAY Phaeton and Buggy Horse, £15; Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, £7; Buggy Cob, £8. KNIGHT.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, 330 first-class Store BULLOCKS, all incoculated; delivered at Grafton.
SULLIVAN and SIMPSON,
400, George-street.

FOR SALE, privately, a large Block of magnificent Sugar-growing Land, Mackay district, Queensland
First-class Bulls and Rams, New South Wales
Several large Pastoral Properties, in New South Wales and Queensland
Store Cattle, Fat Sheep, and Breeding Ewes.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

FOR SALE, privately, 20,000 prime Fat SHEEP, Teridgerie, Coonamble.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES.

SALES daily at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street, Horses, carts, &c.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at he Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Hooded Abbott Buggy.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 4th of August, at 12 o'clock,
A single-seated hooded Abbott buggy, in first-rate condition, with pole and shafts.

35 Head Broken and Unbroken Colts.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Arthur H. Rankin, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on FRIDAY, the 8th of August,
35 head of broken and unbroken colts, comprising stylish hacknevs, upstanding harness horses, and HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Thoroughbred Filly, "LU LU."

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at the Bazaar, at 12 o'clock,
"LU LU," by Lord of Lynne, dam Lass of Richmond, by Caffer, g dam Strangeress, by Gratis; foaled September, 1870; related to Black Stranger, winner of the first maiden plate, Camden new course, 1864, against 21 horses, distancing all but one.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

MOSES and HOPKINS have been instructed by C. Pendergast, Esq., Manaro, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August, at 2 o'clock,
36 horses, consisting of heavy draught, broken and unbroken; they are represented as a first-class lot.
N.B.—Trials given for those broken-in.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from F. Hughes, Esq., to sell by au

On account of whom it may concern.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Hallowe'en, from London,
27611—1 cask, 2½ dozen enamelled pie dishes.
Ex Leander, from London,
more or less damaged by salt water,
20364—2 gross harmonicon corks
8 dozen toy wheel o-bs.
Terms at sale.

Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter
Gilmen's Stores, Groceries
Rice, Hops, &c., &c.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of wines, spirits, ale and porter, gilmon's stores, and groceries.
Terms at sale.

To Fancy Warehousemen, Stationers, Perfumers, Tobacconists, &c., &c.

94 Cases Merchandise.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases I.R. brooches, earrings, crosses, lockets, pendants, necklets, &c.
1 ditto assorted hair nets
1 ditto Pattison's bath pads, flesh gloves, and belts
1 ditto 100 dozen match safes
1 ditto 60 ditto Rimmel's bear's grease
3 ditto Piesse and Lubin's essences
11 casks ink
5 ditto ditto, half-pint
2 ditto ditto, quart
8 cases school slates
3 ditto cream-laid notepaper
7 ditto plain ditto
3 ditto assorted ditto
5 ditto cream and blue-laid wove letter paper
3 ditto plain blue foolscap
1 ditto ruled ditto ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto, C. and T.
5 cases cream-laid H.F. envelopes, No. 6
2 ditto ditto ditto, No 4
2 ditto blue ditto ditto, No. 6
1 ditto Carpenter's Spelling Books
1 ditto diaries for 1873
1 ditto cloth memo books
1 ditto slate pencils, in wood
2 ditto copybooks
12 ditto M.W.G. prepared clay pipes
3 ditto assorted hair brooms
6 ditto bass brooms.
Terms at sale.

Sheet Lead.
Ex Durham, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
Under instructions from the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, August 5, at 11 o'clock,
25 rolls sheet lead, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.
Particulars at sale.

Cargo of Cedar and Pine ex Florence, from the Richmond.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, August 5, 1873,
36 logs superior pine,
and
21 logs cedar.
Also,
1289 pieces sawn boards, &c.
Particulars at sale.

Dundee Canvas.
Ex Durham, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, August 5, at 11 o'clock,
10 bolts Rutherford's Royal Navy canvas, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4
9 bolts ditto Merchant Navy ditto, No. 3.
Terms, cash.

Sheet Glass, BBH Iron, Tinplates
Wire Nails, Seaming Twine
Saddlers' Ironmongery, Europe Cordage, &c.

Just landed. By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, August 5th, at 11 o'clock,
80 boxes IC charcoal tinplates, 20 x 14
95 ditto IX ditto ditto 20 x 14
100 ditto IC ditto ditto 14 x 10
80 ditto IX ditto ditto 14 x 10
520 bundles 1 x ⅛ BBH iron
234 ditto 1 x ⅛ ditto
80 ditto ½ x ⅛ ditto
5 cases saddlers' ironmongery, skins, &c.
100 frames Pilkington's celebrated sheet glass
240 kegs wire nails
4 bales seaming twine
50 coils Frost's Europe cordage.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

New Colonial Clipper Brig
ALICE MAUD,
300 Tons Burthen, draught 11 feet.
A1 for 10 years.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 6, at 11 o'clock,
The fine first-class fast-sailing A1 clipper-built brig ALICE MAUD, of 205 tons register.
She was built by Mr. Newton, and of picked material, and no more faithfully constructed vessel afloat.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

TIN ORE.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, at 11 o'clock,
Some first-class lots of high per centage ores, including the following:—
CAMDEN TIN MINING CO.
CRYSTAL PALACE TIN MINING CO.
PIONEER TIN MINING CO.
PERSEVERANCE TIN MINING CO.
VEGETABLE CREEK TIN MINING CO.
Terms, cash.

HONOLULU SUGARS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BARQUE SERENA THAYER with the finest assortment of Honolulu Grocery Sugars ever sent to the Sydney market.

☞ Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT, (in submitting this consignment to the Grocery Trade of Sydney, have instructed the Auctioneers to dispose of their entire shipment, WITHOUT RESERVE in accordance with their usual custom. Buyers may come to the Sale with the fullest confidence that every line will be sold to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

DAY OF SALE, WEDNESDAY, August 6, at the City Mart.

The quality of these Sugars will be found superior to anything yet offered of Honolulu growth; in fact the cargo comprises the PICKED SAMPLES OF THE ISLAND.

BRIGHT YELLOW COUNTERS
MEDIUM COUNTERS
GOLDEN GRAINY BROWNS,
chiefly in small mats.
Samples now on view at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the Consignees, Messrs. Beilby and Scott, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, August 6, at 11 o'clock,
Their shipment of finest quality Honolulu sugars, chiefly in small mats, comprising
4680 PACKAGES,
from the most celebrated plantations in the Hawaiian Islands.

MB	758 mats	All of the finest quality and manufacture.
W.	302 bags	
X		
XX	745 mats	
WP	1435 ditto	
A	164 ditto	
S	199 ditto	
—	38 ditto	
O	585 ditto	
B	404 ditto	

Samples on view at the rooms of the Auctioneers.
The trade are reminded that every line will be sold without reserve, and a punctual attendance is respectfully invited.
Terms, liberal.

BERRY'S ALE (New Brew).
Just landed ex Aviemore, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 6th, at 11 o'clock,
12 hogsheads Berry's ale (filled up).
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On THURSDAY, 7th August, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

LARGE and IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE by AUCTION,
To Close Accounts for the Mail,
of
MAGNIFICENTLY UPHOLSTERED ENGLISH FURNITURE,
Consisting of MASSIVE Dining Room Suite Oak and Mahogany, covered in dead grain morocco; Oak extending Dining Tables, patent screw; Oak Dinner waggons
ELEGANT Walnut Drawing-room Suites, covered in satin cotelaine, rep, taboured, and other RICH MATERIALS, consisting of Couch, 6 Chairs, Walnut oval-shaped Table, with Card Tables to match, Easy Chair, Lady's Chair, shaped front, corner, and square Whatnots
HANDSOME Oak and Mahogany Hall Tables, with Marble Slab, and Chairs to match
MASSIVE Mahogany Wardrobes, plate-glass centre doors
Walnut Towel Horses and Commodes
ELEGANT Rosewood Suites of Tables
Marble-slab Washstands and Dressing Tables with Glass to match, in walnut and mahogany.
TOILET GLASSES
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of the best British Plate, Fancy Toilet Glasses, Oval, Marble Slab, Twisted Pillar, Hobe, Moulded Tray, with Jewel Box, &c., &c., 20 x 16, 22 x 16, 24 x 18.
IRON BEDSTEADS, PEYTON and PEYTON
Taper Tube Bedsteads, richly ornamented, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6
Solid Iron ditto, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6
Single ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet
Half-tester Iron Bedsteads, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet
Children's Cots, 4 feet 6 x 2 feet 6, 4 feet 3 x 2 feet 3
French Bedsteads, 6 feet x 3 feet
Stumps, 6 feet 3 x 3 feet, 6 feet 3 x 2 feet 9
Folding Stretchers, 6 feet x 2 feet 6, 6 feet x 2 feet 6.
PIANOFORTES
Ex Leander,
12 SWEET-TONED Walnut Pianofortes, by Ralph Smith and Co., in zinc-lined cases, ready for shipment.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 7th August, at 11 o'clock,
Large shipment of English furniture,
Toilet glasses, iron bedsteads
Pianofortes, &c., &c.
Terms liberal, at sale.

TIN ORE.

From well-known Mines and Private Consignments, including
BAAL GANNON
CEMETERY HILL CREEK
WHEAL EDITH
TIENGAH
QUEEN
GREAT DIVIDING RANGE
COMET
RUBY
MIDDLE CREEK.
Also
SMELTED TIN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore and smelted tin.
Intending purchasers are invited to obtain samples for assay, prior to sale.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 4th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes!

Just landed, ex late arrivals, in fine order.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex late arrivals, in splendid order, comprising most lines required by the trade, in
Men's
Women's
Girls' and
Children's
Boots and shoes.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 4th instant.

Hill and Hartridge's Grindery.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Grinderymen, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importer to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 4th instant, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street, at 12 o'clock noon sharp,
An invoice of grindery, just landed ex La Hogue, of the celebrated house of Hill and Hartridge, comprising
American shoe pegs, best assorted
Hungarian nails, ¾ and ⅞ inch
Sprigs, ¼ and ⅜ inch, 17 gauge
Wire nails, 1 inch, 16 ditto
Shoe tips, 2 to 3 inch, assorted, &c., &c.

☞ No reserve, it being necessary to clear the whole invoice for the outgoing mail.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 4th instant.

To Boot Manufacturers and others.

MR. M. MOLONY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12.45 p.m, sharp,
2 cases Hobartown kip.
Terms cash.

Preliminary.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

GENERAL DRAPERY
CLOTHING
WOOLLENS
HATS, &c.
Ex recent arrivals.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 7th and 8th instant, at 11 a.m. each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
A nice assortment of new goods.

Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

On TUESDAY, 5th instant, at 11.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms,
Invoices of boots and shoes, comprising—
Ladies' lasting and kid E.S.
Girls' and children's goods, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAMAGED BOOTS and SLIPPERS,
ex Surprey, more or less damaged by sea water,

TO-MORROW, 5th instant, at 11 sharp.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock prompt, on account of the underwriters,
J C in diamond,
7—1 trunk, 72 pairs ladies' kid E. S. boots, M. H., fancy toes, slightly
9-10—2 trunks each, same contents, slightly
8, 11-12—3 ditto, ditto, much
13—1 trunk, 72 pairs ladies' E. S., M. H., fancy stitched, slightly
15—1 ditto, same contents, slightly
14, 16-18—4 ditto, ditto, much
19—1 ditto, 72 pairs ladies' E. S. Hangarians, slightly
22-24—3 ditto, each same contents, slightly
20—1 ditto, ditto, much
21—1 ditto, ditto, very slightly
25—1 ditto, 144 pairs ladies' fancy coloured slippers, much
26—1 ditto, same contents, very slightly.
Terms, cash.

POSTPONED in consequence of the Inclemency of the Weather to
MONDAY, 4th August.

HAWKES and WRIGHT have received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. to sell by public auction, in Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, 4th August, at 12 noon.
The traction engine, "RAJAH;" together with 4 iron trucks for same, complete.

N.B.—The above engine will be at work in Wynyard-square, between 11 and 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, for inspection of intending purchasers.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Landed Property at Campbelltown.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from the Hon. Robert Owen, Esq., M.L.C., to sell by auction, at the Forbes Inn, Campbelltown, on WEDNESDAY, August 6th, at 12 o'clock,
All that valuable farm, known as Judge Owen's, adjoining Brooker's and other first-class farms, within a short distance of the Campbelltown Railway Station, consisting of 120 acres, of very superior land, fenced and subdivided into convenient paddocks, and well watered by a creek running through the property.
This will be found one of the best farms in this favourite agricultural district, and such an opportunity seldom occurs of securing a well-known and valuable property in this neighbourhood.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Landed Property, at Campbelltown.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from Mr. W. Ray to sell by auction, at the Forbes Hotel, Campbelltown, on WEDNESDAY, August 6, at 12 o'clock,
All that very valuable farm, containing 75 acres (more or less), known as Brooker's, situate on the Campbelltown Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the railway station, and adjoining Payten's, Judge Owen's, M'Donald's, and other first-class properties. 25 acres are laid down with lucerne, yielding luxuriant crops; 28 acres cultivation; the remainder is divided into rich clover paddocks, well fenced and drained; and there is a substantial stone cottage on the farm, in good repair.
The soil on this property is not to be surpassed in the county of Cumberland, and may be described as the cream of the district; and such an opportunity of securing a really superior farm is not often to be met with.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
THE STAR HOTEL,
MORT-STREET, WATERVIEW, BALMAIN.
TITLE, the residue of 99 years' lease, with right of purchase.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 6th August,
The residue of 99-years' lease of all that allotment of land having 56 feet frontage to MORT-STREET, by a depth of 110 feet, on which is erected that substantially and favourably-known hostelry,
THE STAR HOTEL,
built of brick and stone, with slated roof, containing eight rooms and weatherboard kitchen with enclosed yard and WELL OF GOOD WATER.

☞ The Star Hotel is licensed to Mr. Doncith, and is in full trade. The position of the property is second to none in that locality, and in the hands of an able man might be made the means of securing a lucrative living. The building is comparatively new, and of a really substantial character.
The instructions for sale are peremptory, and thus a good opportunity is offered of securing a substantial property in an undeniably excellent position, and commanding a lucrative income for a purchaser.

POSITIVE SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
FREEHOLD PROPERTY, WOOLLAHRA,
fronting the
WAVERLEY ROAD,
between
POINT PIPER ROAD and PIPER-STREET,
adjoining Melrose, the residence of W. Hezlet, Esq.

THREE 2-STORY HOUSES.
TITLE—Apply to Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
TERMS At Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August,
That valuable freehold property, situate on the Waverley Road, between Point Piper Road and Piper-street, comprising
THREE 2-STORY HOUSES,
built of brick on stone foundations, with slated roofs, each containing verandah, balcony, 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with wash-house, &c.

☞ This is a really good freehold property, immediately opposite St. Matthias' Church, always commanding respectable tenancy, and being in the market for POSITIVE SALE, is well worth the attention of those seeking a GOOD PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

POSITIVE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
Extensive and valuable Leasehold Properties, situate at Surry Hills, comprising
LOT 1.—COBDEN-TERRACE, situate in DEVONSHIRE-STREET, close to ELIZABETH-STREET, consisting of EIGHT houses, each containing lobby, 5 rooms, kitchen, with verandah and balconies.
LOT 2.—BRIGHT-TERRACE, situated in DEVONSHIRE and WATERLOO STREETS, adjoining LOT 1, consisting of SEVEN houses, each containing passage and 7 rooms, with verandahs and balconies.
LOT 3.—SALEM-TERRACE, situated in WATERLOO-STREET, between COOPER and DEVONSHIRE STREETS, consisting of FOUR houses, each containing passage, 5 rooms and kitchen; TWO houses, each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with verandahs; and THREE cottages at the rear, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen. Adjoining these cottages there is a vacant allotment of land having a frontage of 10 feet more or less, by a depth of 60 feet, more or less.
TITLES—Residue of leases for 99 years, subject to ground rent.
TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on
WEDNESDAY, 6th August,
LOT 1.—These 8 substantial houses, situated in DEVONSHIRE-STREET, close to Elizabeth-street, and known as COBDEN-TERRACE, built of brick, on stone foundations, with shingled roofs, each containing lobby, 5 rooms, kitchen, with verandah and balcony, shed, &c., at rear.
LOT 2.—Those 7 valuable houses situated in DEVONSHIRE-STREET, adjoining LOT 1, and known as BRIGHT-TERRACE, substantially built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roof, each containing passage and 7 rooms, with verandah and balcony.
LOT 3.—SALEM-TERRACE, situated in WATERLOO-STREET, between COOPER and DEVONSHIRE STREETS, built of brick on stone foundations, consisting of 4 houses, each containing passage, 5 rooms and kitchen; and 2 houses each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with verandah; at the rear are 3 COTTAGES of similar construction, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen, adjoining these cottages there is a VACANT ALLOTMENT having a frontage of 10 feet more or less, by a depth of 60 feet more or less.
There are back entrances to each lot.

☞ The above properties are in the market for POSITIVE SALE by order of the mortgagee, they are situate close to the RAILWAY STATION in a rapidly improving neighbourhood, are most substantially and faithfully built, and would yield a good and permanent return as an INVESTMENT.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
LOT 1. Valuable Freehold Property, situated in RILEY-STREET, between ALBION and FOVEAUX STREETS, consisting of 3 Houses, each containing 8 rooms, with verandah and balcony, and known as MOUNT VIEW-TERRACE.
LOT 2. Valuable Freehold, situated BUCKINGHAM and RUTLAND STREETS, consisting of 3 Houses, Nos. 18, 20, 22, each containing 6 rooms, with verandah and balcony.
LOT 3. Valuable Freehold, situated in MARY-STREET, off ALBION-STREET, opposite Mrs. Terry Hughes' property, consisting of 2 Houses, Nos. 56, 58, each containing 6 rooms, verandah and balcony.
TITLE Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August,
LOT 1. That really valuable property, built of brick, on stone foundations, shingled roof, situate in RILEY-STREET, and known as MOUNT VIEW-TERRACE, consisting of 3 houses, each containing 8 rooms, with verandah and balcony: lane at rear.
LOT 2. That really valuable freehold, built of brick on stone foundations, situated in BUCKINGHAM and RUTLAND STREETS, consisting of 3 houses, each containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with verandah and balcony.
LOT 3. Valuable freehold, of similar construction to LOT 1, situated in MARY-STREET, off ALBION-STREET, and just opposite Mrs. Terry Hughes' property, consisting of 2 houses, each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with verandah and balcony; lane at rear.

☞ These really valuable Properties have only recently been erected in a most substantial manner, without the least intention of sale. The instructions, however, from the Mortgagees are most peremptory, and the Auctioneers would invite the special attention of any one on the look out for good PAYING INVESTMENTS to the above Properties, their position alone being sufficient to command constant tenancy.

WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD CITY and SUBURBAN Properties by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 6th August,

WOOLLAHRA, Waverley Road, between Point Piper Road and Piper-street.	Three two-story Verandah and Balcony Houses, each containing 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, laundry, &c.
BALMAIN, Waterview, Mort-street.	The Residue of 99 years' Lease, with right of purchase of allotment of land, together with THE STAR HOTEL, now licensed and in full trade.
SURRY HILLS, Riley-street, between Albion and Foveaux streets.	LOT 1.—Valuable Freehold Property, situated in RILEY-STREET, between ALBION and FOVEAUX STREETS, consisting of three Houses, each containing 8 rooms, with verandah and balcony, and known as MOUNT VIEW-TERRACE.
BUCKINGHAM-STREET and Rutland-street.	LOT 2.—Valuable Freehold, situated BUCKINGHAM and RUTLAND STREETS, consisting of 3 Houses, each containing 6 rooms, with verandah and balcony.
MARY-STREET off Albion-street.	LOT 3.—Valuable Freehold, situated in MARY-STREET, off ALBION-STREET, opposite Mrs. Terry Hughes's property, consisting of 2 Houses, each containing 6 rooms, verandah and balcony.
SURRY HILLS. Devonshire-street and Waterloo-street.	LOT 1.—COBDEN-TERRACE, situate in DEVONSHIRE-STREET, close to ELIZABETH - STREET, consisting of EIGHT Houses, each containing lobby, 5 rooms, kitchen, with verandah and balconies. LOT 2.—BRIGHT-TERRACE, situated in DEVONSHIRE and WATERLOO STREETS, adjoining LOT 1, consisting of SEVEN Houses, each containing passage and 7 rooms, with verandahs and balconies. LOT 3.—SALEM-TERRACE, situated in WATERLOO-STREET, between COOPER and DEVONSHIRE STREETS, consisting of FOUR Houses, each containing passage, 5 rooms, and kitchen: TWO Houses, each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with verandahs; and THREE Cottages at the rear, each containing 2 rooms and kitchen. Adjoining these cottages there is a vacant allotment of land having a frontage of 10 feet more or less, by a depth of 60 feet, more or less.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
Snug Freehold Property,
situate at the junction of
FRANCIS AND GROSE STREETS,
GLEBE,
comprising 3 small Weatherboard Houses and Bakehouse.
TITLE—Apply to Messrs. Driver and Merriman, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 13th August,
That snug freehold property situate at the junction of FRANCIS and GROSE STREETS, GLEBE, having a frontage of 61 FEET to FRANCIS-STREET, and 80 FEET frontage to GROSE-STREET, on which are erected 3 WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES, and Bakehouse.

☞ This is a very snug freehold property, in a good position, and well worth the attention of those seeking such.

POSITIVE SALE.
DENISON-STREET, WOOLLAHRA.
Block of Land adjoining TARA, the residence of A. S. Leathes, Esq., having 60 feet frontage to Denison-street, by a depth of 200 feet, together with the WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE erected thereon.
TITLE: The residue of 99 years' lease, subject to a ground rent of only £8 per annum.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 13th August,
All that valuable block of land having 60 feet frontage to Denison-street, by a depth of about 200 feet, on which is erected a thoroughly well-built WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, &c.

☞ This is undeniably a valuable property, comprising a large block of land held under a remarkably low ground rent.

POSITIVE SALE.
GORDON-STREET, SYDNEY COMMON,
close to Stewart-street.
SIX-ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE,
recently-erected, and commanding fine view.
TITLE, apply to Messrs. DRIVER and MERRIMAN, Solicitors, Pitt-street. TERMS AT SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 13th August,
That valuable freehold property, situate in GORDON-STREET, SYDNEY COMMON, close to Stewart-street, and known as the property of Mr. W. J. Sayers, comprising—a dwelling-house, built of brick on stone foundation, containing wide hall, 2 rooms on ground floor, with 3 rooms over, bathroom; also kitchen, laundry, &c.
The house is finished throughout in a most substantial manner: the fittings are modern and in good taste. By those who are in quest of a really good freehold in the locality, the present opportunity should not be lost.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
VALUABLE CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY, adjoining the PHŒNIX WHARF, situate in SHELLEY-STREET, off Erskine-street, comprising,
M'CAFFERY'S HOTEL,
STORE, now in the occupation of Messrs. Potts and Paul; and 5 SMALL DWELLING-HOUSES.
TITLE Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August,
That very valuable freehold property situate in SHELLEY-STREET, off Erskine-street, adjoining the PHŒNIX WHARF, and comprising that first-class hostelry,
M'CAFFREY'S HOTEL,
STORE, now in the occupation of Messrs. Potts and Paul; and
5 SMALL DWELLING-HOUSES,
producing a rental of
£300 PER ANNUM.

In offering this valuable property for public competition, RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. desire to direct the attention of those seeking for sterling city investment, to the present opportunity. The instructions for sale are imperative, and no property of the kind offers a better prospect of certain and remunerative return than this.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE Mr. J. ARMSTRONG.
NEWTOWN.
WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE and large BLOCK of LAND, at the junction of CAMPBELL and NELSON STREETS, near the TOLLBAR, occupied by Mr. MURRAY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. J. Armstrong to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT large BLOCK of Land, at NEWTOWN, having the following frontages:—
80 FEET to CAMPBELL-STREET
142 FEET to NELSON-STREET
82½ FEET to BLIGH-STREET,
upon which, fronting Campbell-street, is erected a WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing verandah, 4 rooms, and kitchen, with range of wooden sheds, detached stable, well of good water, &c.

☞ The above is only a few feet from the main Newtown Road, in an elevated position, overlooking the UNIVERSITY GROUNDS, and fronting Bligh-street, the proposed approach to the intended site for the Prince Alfred Hospital.
Plan on view at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

STANLEY-STREET
HYDE PARK.
TWO RECENTLY ERECTED TWO-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 50 and 52, on the NORTH SIDE, between YURONG and RILEY STREETS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
on FRIDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PIECE of land having 30 FEET frontage to STANLEY-STREET, with a depth of 85 FEET, extending to a lane at the rear, upon which are erected TWO TASTEFULLY-FINISHED two-story BRICK Houses, Nos. 50 and 52, on stone foundations, slated roofs, and containing each verandahs and balconies front and back, 5 rooms, kitchen, pantry, and store, with sheds, large yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
These houses have only recently been erected and finished throughout in good style, cemented all round, and enclosed in front with dwarf wall and ornamental iron palisading.
They are most conveniently situated close to Hyde Park, and in a locality where houses of this class are constantly tenanted.
Terms at sale.

REDFERN.

ZETLAND VILLA, PITT-STREET, nearly opposite FITZROY-TERRACE, close to CLEVELAND-STREET.

TITLE—UNQUESTIONABLE. Particulars may be obtained from W. OLIVER, Esq., 128, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK of land having 50 FEET frontage to the east side of PITT-STREET, REDFERN, with a depth of 191 FEET, extending to a lane at the rear, upon which is erected
ZETLAND VILLA,
a two-story family dwelling-house, containing hall, 8 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, pantry, laundry, large yard, well of good water, &c., at the rear.

☞ This property occupies a very valuable elevated, healthy position in this favourite suburb, in close proximity to PRINCE ALFRED PARK, and within easy walking distance of the city.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Isabella M'Kay.

HUNTER'S HILL.
Four blocks of Land in the VILLAGE of TARBAN, each having frontage to King, George, and Pitt streets, as follows:—
Lot 1. Section 4, corner allotment, Pitt and King streets.
Lots 7 and 8. Section 2, corner of Pitt and King streets.
Lot 3. Section 5, George-street and the Harbour.
Lot 5. Section 5, George-street.

For particulars of title, apply to Messrs. Pigott and Trickett, solicitors, 129, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock.
The above-described allotments of land.
Plan at the Rooms.

REDFERN.
By order of the Mortgagee.

COTTAGE in GEORGE-STREET and 4 COTTAGES in BULLANAMING-STREET, a few feet south of BUCKLAND-STREET, the property of Mr. J. WISEMAN.
TITLE—Lease for 99 years. Particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND having 22 FEET frontage to GEORGE-STREET, and 51 FEET to BULLANAMING-STREET, with a depth of 154 FEET, upon which are erected the following:—
A WELL-FINISHED COTTAGE in GEORGE-STREET, containing 4 rooms; and FOUR COTTAGES in BULLANAMING-STREET, containing each 3 rooms, with yards, well of good water, &c.
Plan at the Rooms—Terms at sale.

VICTORIA-STREET, DARLINGHURST.

All that piece of Land having a frontage of 34 FEET TO VICTORIA-STREET (opposite Orwell-street), with a depth of 100 feet on which are those TWO STONE-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, with slated roofs, Nos. 125 and 127, VICTORIA-STREET, containing each 4 apartments and cellar, with yards, &c., at the rear.
These residences occupy a fine elevated position in this favoured portion of the city. The premises are massively built, and could be considerably enlarged if desired.
They command EXTENSIVE BEAUTIFUL VIEWS, extending over the Domain, Botanic Gardens, and Harbour.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 8th August,
at 11 o'clock,
The above well situated substantial city freehold property.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.

PARRAMATTA ROAD, CAMPERDOWN.

NEAT WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, PURKIS-STREET, at the corner of LYONS-STREET, a few feet NORTH of the PARRAMATTA ROAD, and opposite the MISSENDEN ROAD.
It contains four apartments, and the land has 24 feet frontage to PURKIS-STREET and 92 feet to LYONS ROAD.
Title unquestionable. Particulars may be obtained at Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN'S, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described property.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

LILLINGSTONE.

A HANDSOME STONE-BUILT VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, Ocean-street, Woollahra, the Residence and Property of JEAN TE KLOOT, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
That first-class family residence
LILLINGSTONE,
together with about ONE ACRE OF HIGHLY IMPROVED GROUND, having 130 FEET FRONTAGE TO OCEAN-STREET, WOOLLAHRA, with a depth of 300 FEET, extending to the grounds attached to ROSE HILL, the residence and property of the HON. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.
THE HOUSE, substantially built of stone, and fitted throughout with gas, contains the following accommodation:—Wide verandah, balcony and hall, very fine elegantly decorated drawing-room (which could be divided into two apartments by folding doors), large dining-room, small library, five bedrooms, well fitted bath-room, and patent closet, kitchen with valuable cooking range, butler's pantry, and an enclosed wide back verandah.
THE OUTBUILDINGS, which are detached, include stable, coach-house, harness and groom's room, laundry, &c.
THE GROUNDS, about ONE ACRE in extent, are remarkably well laid out into terraced lawns, flower garden, and shrubbery. A large amount has been expended, and considerable taste exhibited in bringing them into the present perfect state.
The position is unequalled in this favourite elevated locality. It is surrounded only by first-class improved properties, and enjoys extensive beautiful views of the harbour and surrounding scenery.

☞ LILLINGSTONE is a well-arranged and finished gentleman's suburban residence, conveniently situated, and provided with every family convenience and comfort. The sale will be found worthy of attention by those seeking a superior property of that description.
CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained on application.
Title—Point Piper Leasehold.
Terms at sale.

THE ROYAL YACHT HOTEL,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY,
at the junction of Forbes and Alfred streets.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 15th AUGUST,
at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known property, full particulars of which will be duly announced.
TITLE can be inspected on application to Messrs. RUSSELL and HOLDEN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that FREEHOLD CORNER allotment of land, having 22 feet frontage to KELLICK-STREET and 50 feet frontage to Waterloo-street, off Elizabeth-street South, beyond the Albert Cricket Ground, upon which is erected a weatherboard building containing shop, 4 rooms, with bakehouse, and oven complete, formerly occupied by Mr. Ashcroft.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

CHELSEA-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
All that piece of Land, having 28 feet frontage to CHELSEA-STREET, off Bourke-street, south of Cleveland-street, with a depth of 110 feet, upon which is erected a Brick-built Dwelling-house, on stone foundations, containing balcony, 4 rooms, dining-room of weatherboards at rear, kitchen and washhouse, with yard, &c., at the rear.

Particulars of title can be obtained from Messrs. Bradley and Son, solicitors, Margaret-street

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. RICHARD SKELTON SHELDON, Plumber, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 24, Jamison-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 5th instant, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 411, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES HARRISON, Butcher, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Mary Ann; to move from his residence, 18, Bathurst-street West, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 120, S. H. Rd.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. THOMAS JONES, Sen., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 723, George-street South, near Christ Church, on TUESDAY MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. THOMAS, Jun., and JOHN and CHARLES JONES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased FATHER, Thomas; to move from 723, George-street South, on TUESDAY MORNING, at a quarter of 9 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-st.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS and New Editions ex La Hogue. List No. 1.

Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information, Geography, History, Biography, Bible Knowledge, Chronology, &c., 20s

——— ditto—The Sciences—Moral, Mathematical, Physical, and Natural, the Arts, and Literature, 20s

Cassell's Popular Natural History, Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Insects, &c., 2000 engravings, 4 in 2 large vols., 36s

Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts in the Arts, Manufactures, Professions, and Trades, fifth edition, by Professor Tuson, 36s

Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, imperial 8vo, 10s 6d

The Complete Grazier and Cattle Breeder's Assistant, Draining, Manures, &c., by Youatt and R. Scott Burn, 26s

Youatt on Cattle, Breeds, Management, and Diseases, 10s, post 11s 6d

——— on Sheep, ditto, 10s, post 11s 6d

The Horse in the Stable and the Field, in Health and Disease, by Stonehenge, 15s 6d, post 17s 6d

Frome on Surveying, 1873, enlarged by Captain C. Warren, R.E., 20s, post 21s 8d

Ainsley's Engineer's Manual of the Local Marine Board Examinations, seventh edition, 9s 6d, post 11s

The Arts of Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing, by Professor H. Dussance, 212 engravings, £2 10s

Heat a Mode of Motion, by Professor Tyndall, 13s, post 14s 6d

Tyndall's Course of Lectures on Sound, 11s 6d, post 12s 6d

Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge; an English Dictionary, Universal Gazetteer, Classical Dictionary, Law Dictionary, &c., 7s 6d, post 9s

——— Scientific and Literary Treasury, 7s 6d, post 9s

——— Treasury of Bible Knowledge, by Ayre, 7s 6d, post 9s

——— Botany, by Lindley and Moore, 2 vols., 15s, post 17s 6d

Ganot's Natural Philosophy for general Readers, by Professor Atkinson, numerous woodcuts, 9s 6d, post 11s

Lewes's Physiology of Common Life, 2 vols., 13s 6d, post 15s 6d

De Koninck and Dietz's Practical Manual of Chemical Analysis and Assaying for Iron, by R. Mallet, 8s, post 9s

Keble's Poems—Christian Year; Lyra Innocentium; the Psalter, or Psalms of David, in English verse; Miscellaneous Poems, each 7s 6d, post 8s 6d

On the Recognition of Friends in Heaven, by Drs. Macleod, Dillon, Burnet, &c., 4s 6d, post 5s 6d

Our Father's Business, by Dr. Guthrie, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d

The New Testament, revised by the late Dean Alford, cloth, red edges, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d

Kingsley's Village Sermons, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d

The Birthday Scripture Text Book, 2s, post 2s 4d

Family Prayers, by Oxenden, 3s 6d; Goulburn, 4s; Thornton, 4s; Blomfield, 4s 6d; Villiers, 4s 6d; Macduff, 4s 6d; Bickersteth, 4s 6d; Guld, 5s 6d; Ministers of the Church of Scotland, 5s 6d, post 1s extra

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Importer of Books and Stationery,
352, George-street.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 4th day of August next, the Great Western Railway Line from Macquarie Plains to Raglan will be OPENED for the conveyance of goods.

(Signed) JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department Public Work, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 29th July, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

As the steamship Victoria is delayed for a few days in preparing the necessary arrangements for conveying this MONSTER COMPANY TO BATAVIA, the LAST PERFORMANCE will positively be given on FRIDAY, August 8.

Signor CHIARINI, grateful for the generous patronage which has rewarded his efforts to please the Sydney public, and being desirous to place the attraction of this GREAT EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT within the reach of all, has consented to a REDUCTION OF PRICES, including all parts of the Pavilion.
Reserved seats, 4s; Dress Circle, 2s; Family Circle, 1s.

Signor CHIARINI begs to assure the public that, notwithstanding the reduction of prices, there will be on these five nights an INCREASE OF ATTRACTIONS AND SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES.

REDUCED PRICE OF ADMISSION:
Reserved Seats, 4s; Dress Circle, 2s; Family Circle, 1s.

THE LAST GRAND GALA MID-DAY PERFORMANCE on FRIDAY, August 8, at 2 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.

Saturday night was signalised by one of the greatest rushes ever known at this PALACE OF NOVELTIES.
From half-past 6 o'clock York-street was one moving mass of people, eagerly striving to gain admission to witness the NEW BURLESQUE! NEW BURLESQUE!
PYGMALION AND HIS GAL-A-DEAR,
which, in consequence of its unprecedented success, will be repeated

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
PYGMALION AND HIS GAL-A-DEAR.
LIZZIE WATSON IN BURLESQUE.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
HARRY BRAHAM IN BURLESQUE.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Mrs. FRED. HILTON IN BURLESQUE.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
FRED HILTON IN BURLESQUE.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
PYGMALION AND HIS GAL-A-DEAR.

You have seen LIZZIE WATSON and HARRY BRAHAM in Sensational Comic Songs and Duets. Now you have a chance of seeing them in BURLESQUE.
You have heard Mr. and Mrs. HILTON in Sensational Duets, Comic and Sentimental Ballads. Now come and see them in BURLESQUE.
PYGMALION and his GAL-A-DEAR.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
The following STAR COMPANY will also contribute their valuable services, in order to ensure that this shall be a RED LETTER NIGHT in the annals of theatrical performances.
FRANK BROWN. FRANK BROWN.
FRANK BROWN.
LANCE LENTON.
LANCE LENTON. LANCE LENTON.
LILLIE WILLIAMS.
LILLIE WILLIAMS. LILLIE WILLIAMS.
FRANK LLOYD. FRANK LLOYD.
FRANK LLOYD.
SALLY LLOYD.
SALLY LLOYD. SALLY LLOYD.

The reception met with by
LOYAL THE MIRACULOUS, and
ZULU THE QUEEN OF THE AIR,
was one prolonged burst of rapturous applause.

REMEMBER, only for a few more evenings,
LIZZIE WATSON and HARRY BRAHAM,
Mrs. F. HILTON and FRED. HILTON.

BURLESQUE. BURLESQUE.
PYGMALION AND HIS GAL-A-DEAR.

DRUID'S PIC-NIC TO CHOWDER BAY.
THIS DAY.
LOTS OF AMUSEMENT.
Steamers start from Circular Quay first at 9.30, and every hour till 2 p.m. Tickets, 2s. Children, 1s. Children under 10 free. J. MITCHELL, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager, Mr. B. N. Jones.

Under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, Lady Robinson, and Suite.

Brilliant Reception of the YOUNG AUSTRALIAN STAR, Mrs. FANNY M. PHELPS, and the favourite artist, Mr. JAMES CARDEN.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
MRS. FANNY MORGAN PHELPS, in her two greatest impersonations,
MAGGIE MACFARLANE, and KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
Mr. JAMES CARDEN as TERENCE.
TWO PIECES, TO-NIGHT.
SCOTCH and IRISH.
MONDAY EVENING, August 4,
The performance will commence with the DONNIE FISHWIFE.
Miss Thistledown / Maggie Macfarlane ..... Mrs. FANNY M. PHELPS with song, "Caller Herring."
To conclude with The Great Sensation Drama, in 4 Acts, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
Kathleen ..... Mrs. FANNY M. PHELPS (with songs, "Low Back'd Car," and "Norah O'Neal")
Terence ..... Mr. James Carden
NEW SONGS. DANCES.
Act 1, THE DREAM.
Acts 2 and 3, THE REALIZATION.
Act 4, HAPPY RESULTS.
In active preparation, CAPITOLA; OR LIFE DOWN SOUTH.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
GRAND OPENING, SATURDAY EVENING, August 9.
THE RICKARDS
LONDON STAR COMIQUE COMBINATION.
Proprietor—Mr. HARRY RICKARDS.
Business Manager—Mr. WALLACE MOORHEAD.
Agent—Mr. HARRY COWLE.
Artistes:
Mr. HARRY RICKARDS, the Great London Comedian and Vocalist.
Miss CARRIE RICKARDS, Comedienne and Vocalist.
Mr. W. G. TAVERNER, the new English Tenor, and Miss SELINA RANCE, Serio-comic Vocalist.
New Character Impersonations,
New Swell Impersonations,
New Comique Entertainments,
New Humorous Songs,
New Operatic Selections,
New Tenor Scenas,
New Serio-Comic Songs,
New Performers, &c., &c., &c.
Programme in future advertisements.
ADMISSION:—Reserved seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 222, Pitt-street.

Mr. SPENCER has just completed the LARGEST MECHANICAL WORKING MODEL OF MOVING VESSELS AND WATER ever made, consisting of FULL-RIGGED SHIP, STEAMER, SCHOONERS, YACHTS, &c.
N.B.—No extra charge to see this wonderful piece of Mechanical Skill.

The only AUTOMATON SINGING BIRD in Sydney which imitates the Thrush, Nightingale, Blackbird, and French Sparrow.
And other AUTOMATON MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WONDERS INNUMERABLE.

CONCERT in the New Room EVERY NIGHT.
Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Dances, &c.

Admission 1s; children under 10, half-price.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.
Just completed, a great Novelty, the ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOVING FIGURES, made by Mr. SPENCER.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Sydney.—TO-NIGHT, August 4th, Grand Concert in aid of Catholic Presbytery, Paddington. For programme see Saturday's HERALD. Tickets 3s, 2s, 1s.
J. A ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

GREAT SUCCESS of the SCHNEIDER TROUPE.—LAST WEEK.—A Grand Midday Performance on TUESDAY, August 5th, from 3 to 5, at the Town Hall, Newtown, prior to their departure to India, by desire; and from 7 to 10, EVERY EVENING, 319, George-street.

NO. 9 BRANCH EXTENDED ORDER of the PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

TEA MEETING AND CONCERT,
to celebrate the first anniversary of the above Lodge, will be held in the Congregational Schoolroom, Ocean-street, Woollahra, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 5, 1873.
Rev. C. J. KIRBY, in the chair.
Tea on the tables at 6'30 p.m. Tickets, 2s; children, 1s. To be obtained from the committee.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Address ..... Chairman
2. Piano solo ..... Gentleman Amateur
3. Recitation—"Tarnation" ..... Mr. C. E. Sledge
4. Song—"Sweet Spirit hear my prayer" Lady Amateur
5. Song—"I fancy I've seen you before" .. Mr. Robinson
6. Recitation—"Henry of Navarre.. Gentleman Amateur
7. Song—"Old Father Thames" ..... Mr. G. Mortimer
8. Song—"Only to love" ..... Gentleman Amateur
9. Recitation—"Gambler's Wife.... Mr. J. S. Shearston
PART II.
10. Piano solo ..... Gentleman Amateur
11. Song—"Sour krout, farewell" ..... Mr. Robinson
12. Duet—"Many happy returns of the day" .. Gentleman Amateur
13. Recitation—"Jealousy" ..... Gentleman Amateur
14. Song ..... Lady Amateur
15. Recitation—"Woman of Mind" .. Mr. J. S. Shearston
16. Song—"If doughty deeds my lady please".. Gentleman Amateur
17. Recitation—"Armada" ..... Mr. C. G. Sledge
18. Song ..... Gentleman Amateur
19. National Anthem—By the audience.
JOSEPH BAYLIS, Secretary.

TO LET, the PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, AUCKLAND, the most centrally located and best-adapted Hall for CONCERTS, LECTURES, or other Public Amusements, having excellent DRESSING-ROOMS, CLOAK-ROOMS, and all the accommodation required.
Liberal terms made with Societies.
Application to be made to R. J. DeLIAS, Auckland.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM removed to 313, George-street, nearly opposite Flavelle Brothers'.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL, open every evening for dancing under new management.

AUSTRALIAN FESTIVE SOCIETY.—The ensuing Quarterly BALL will be held on the 20th instant, at the Colonnade Assembly Rooms of the late John Clark.
R. N. JOHNSON, Hon. Secretary.

DANCING.—Miss Emma KING'S Quadrille Party, This Evening (Monday), New Oddfellows' Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OUR BUSINESS will be carried on as usual during the REBUILDING OF THE SOUTHERN PREMISES.
Entrances as before, No. 269, PITT-STREET, and 442, GEORGE-STREET, next Royal Hotel.
FARMER AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of C. T. CLARK, Bathurst.
Creditors in the above estate are requested to furnish particulars of their claims at once, so that a dividend may be declared.
S. DE LISSA,
3, Barrack-street.

STARR-BOWKETT Building Society, No. 1.—A Ballot will take place on FRIDAY next, August 8th, at 7·30 p.m.
WILLIAM J. CLARK, Secretary.

CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against negotiating a CHEQUE, lost by me, drawn by J. M. Simpson in favour of W. Williams, dated 22nd July, 1873, for the sum of £16 14s 6d, on the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney. Payment stopped.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Sutton, Armidale, New England.

REMOVAL.—Mr. C. WALSH, Solicitor, &c., to 61, Elizabeth-street, next Mr. Norton's office.

Town Clerk's Office,
No. 73-48. Sydney, 2nd August, 1873.

CITIZENS' LISTS, 1873-74.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of the Citizens in the undermentioned wards of the city for 1873-74 are now open for inspection at this office and at the several places hereunder mentioned, and will so remain until the 15th instant, in order that parties may give notice to the undersigned of their intention to claim to have their names inserted on, or to object to the insertion of any names already placed on, the said lists—viz.:—
GIPPS WARD—Watch-house, Cumberland-street.
BOURKE WARD—Clarke's Rooms, 51, Elizabeth-street North.
BRISBANE WARD—Town Hall, York-street.
MACQUARIE WARD—Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
COOK WARD—Crown-street Reservoir.
FITZROY WARD—Watch-house, Darlinghurst.
PHILLIP WARD—Office, Belmore Markets.
DENISON WARD—Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office,
No. 73-47. Sydney, 31st July, 1873.

TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on TUESDAY next, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., and on WEDNESDAY next, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., the water will be shut off that portion of the city lying north of King-street as far as the end of George-street North, between Pitt-street and Circular Quay, and York and Gloucester streets.
Parties at present connected with the George-street main between Charlotte-place and the Mariners' Church are requested to transfer their services to the new main just laid within seven (7) days from THURSDAY, the 6th August, as after that period the old main will be abolished.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

I BEG to apologise to Mr. MITCHELL BOAM, of Yard's-terrace, Gippe-street, Surry Hills, for the slanderous and abusive expressions lately made use of by me towards him, which I admit to be totally false, and entirely without foundation, the same having been uttered by me in the heat of passion, and I have to thank him for withdrawing the legal proceedings lately commenced by him against me in respect thereof.
WILLIAM FANE.
Hosking's-place,
Pitt-street.
August 1st, 1873.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will and Goods of REGINALD KERRY WHITAKER, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Shipowner, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed deceased, with the will of the said deceased, be granted to JOHN BROOMFIELD, of Sydney, Shipowner, the duly constituted attorney of FRANCIS AUGUSTUS WHITAKER, of No. 3, Monk's Barn Villas, Haverstock Hill, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, an executor appointed by the said last will and testament of the said deceased.
Dated this second day of August, A.D. 1873.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said John Broomfield, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN LINCOLN, late of Little Piper-street, Woollahra, Labourer, deceased.—Pursuant to the Trust Property Act of 1862, CREDITORS and others are to send in their CLAIMS against the above estate to the executors, HENRY WISE and THOMAS LIGHT, 129, King-street, Sydney, on or before the 4th August, 1873, after which date the Executors will distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. PIGOTT and TRICKETT, Proctors for Executors, 129, King-street.

NOTICE.
NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The above Company have REMOVED their Offices to "143, PITT-STREET,"
where insurances,
"FIRE AND MARINE,"
can be effected on the most liberal terms. From the subjoined extracts from the Directors' half-yearly report, it will be seen that the New Zealand Insurance Company is still making extraordinary progress, and in an excellent financial position.
"The 25th Report of the Directors for the half-year ending May 31st, 1873, was presented to the Shareholders at the Head Office, Auckland, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873. After paying the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, the sum of £15,000 was added to the Re-insurance Fund (which now stands at £45,000) and £10,000 to the Reserve Fund (now amounting to £35,000), making a total of £80,000 to the credit of both funds, leaving a balance, carried forward to next half-year's account, after payment of dividend, amounting to £9015 5s 9d."
S. HAGUE SMITH, Manager Sydney Branch.

NOTICE.
I have this day sold to CHARLES W. WEEKES, of Sydney, my interest in the business carried on by me as WOOL BROKER and PRODUCE AGENT, and solicit on his account continuance of the support hitherto accorded to myself.
JNO. E. IRWIN,
Woolbroker.
Witness—S. C. BROWN.

Referring to the above, I beg to notify my intention of carrying on the business of WOOLBROKER and PRODUCE AGENT, under the name and style of IRWIN and CO.
Mr. J. E. Irwin's long experience as a WOOLBROKER and SALESMAN will be continued in the interest of the new business.
Weekly sales will be held of WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, HORNS, HAIR, BONES, &c.
Also, of TIN ORE.
Liberal advances made on all produce received for Sale.
Communications to be addressed to Irwin and Co., Wool Stores, Circular Quay.
CHARLES W. WEEKES.
August 1st, 1873.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the Widow and next-of kin of RICHARD EDWARD OSMAN, late of South Head Road, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Hatter, deceased.
GREETING:
WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales that the abovenamed Richard Edwin Osman departed this life on or about the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, credits, and effects in the colony aforesaid, we hereby cite you to appear personally, or by your proctor, before our said Court, at the Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on the twentieth day of August instant, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you have any, why the same should not be committed to EDWARD ROW, of Sydney aforesaid, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Companion of the Bath, Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, this first day of August, in the thirty-seventh year of our reign, and A.D. 1873.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.—10798.
In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of DAVID LAIRD, of Clarence River, Butcher and Licensed Victualler.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-named David Laird intends to apply to his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, sitting in Insolvency at the Court-room, Insolvent Court, King-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of August instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the release of his estate from sequestration, on the ground that he has paid in full all debts proved against his said estate, together with all costs, charges, and expenses incidental thereto.
Dated this first day of August, A.D. 1873.
JOHN KINGSMILL O'MEAGHER, Attorney for the said David Laird, Grafton; by PIGOTT and TRICKETT, his agents, 129, King-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the COACH-BUILDING BUSINESS, which has for many years been carried on by Messrs. HALLEY and CLYDE, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and will in future be conducted solely by Mr. W. HALLEY, who will discharge all liabilities due by the late firm, and whose receipt will alone be sufficient for debts due to the late firm.
W. HALLEY begs most respectfully to solicit a continuance of that support which the public has hitherto so generously accorded to the late firm, and he begs to assure them that no effort will be spared on his part to merit a continuance of their favours.
Sydney, 24th July, 1873.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
On and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, 1873, the third half year's INTEREST of 8 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Society will be payable to members upon the production of their scrip.
WILLIAM DAY,
Managing Director.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—WESTERN CO-OPERATIVE CARRYING COMPANY (Limited).—Mr. ROBERT WALLWORK has this day been appointed SYDNEY AGENT for the above Co. Mr. W. HALL is no longer authorised to transact business on behalf of the same.
J. W. ASHWORTH, Manager.—Bathurst, Aug. 4, 1873.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY CLOSED the Retail portion of my business, and will conduct the Wholesale ONLY, at 608, George-street, until new premises in Pitt-street, next City Bank, are ready for occupation.
HENRY BULL.
21st July, 1873.

Referring to the above, I wish wholesale buyers to note that I have large Shipments of very choice and useful Goods imported expressly to open new warehouse with, and as present premises are too small to store all the goods, I will offer extra inducements to reduce the Stock as each shipment arrives.
On and after THIS DAY, 23rd instant, the Retail Stock will be cleared at JOB PRICES.
HENRY BULL,
608, Brickfield-hill.

NOTICE.—My Brother, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, will resume his duties as heretofore, to receive orders and collect accounts for me, the undersigned. SAMUEL TAYLOR, 12, Bridge-street, Sydney. August 1, 1873.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the Assigned Estate of Messrs. GILBERT, ANDERSON, and CO., Drapers, of 664, George-street, Sydney, are requested to at once pay their respective Accounts to Mr. F. B. PALMER, at Messrs. Cable, Tickle, and Co.'s, No. 368, George-street, and whose receipt alone will be recognised by
HENRY PRINCE, F. B. PALMER, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the Assigned Estate of Messrs. GILBERT, ANDERSON, and CO., Drapers, of 664, George-street, are requested to furnish particulars of same to the Trustees, care of Messrs. Cable, Tickle, and Co., 368, George-street, without delay.
HENRY PRINCE, F. B. PALMER, } Trustees.

MORT AND CO.,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

MASONIC.—The Brethren attending the Lodges, E.C., during the month of August, can procure BLACK ROSETTES for their Aprons on the nights of meetings.

REDUCED FARES.—COBB and CO.'S Telegraph Lines of Coaches.—Raglan to Orange by Day Coach, leaving Bathurst Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8.30 a.m. Fare, 8s. Booking Office, 246, Pitt-street.

RUBBISH from excavations and buildings may be thrown on Summerbell's (late Marsden's) Wharf, foot of Kent-street.
WM. SUMMERBELL.

NOTICE.—Miss RAMSAY, Dressmaker, REMOVED to No. 4, Bakewell-ter., Victoria-st., Darlinghurst.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT CO.
DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of seven and a half per cent. for the past half-year, on Shares paid up in full of calls, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant.
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Company's Office, 30th July, 1873.

E. A. LEONARD,
Mining Engineer, Hill End,
will report upon mines, mining machinery, or mineral lands.

THE TRUSTEES in the Estate of J. H. YOUNG, of Trunkey, request all claims to be sent in to ROBERT GRAY and SON, Wynyard-street.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM CURTIS, Builder, of Newtown.—All ACCOUNTS against the late WILLIAM CURTIS are requested to be rendered on or before the 30th day of August instant, to ELIZABETH CURTIS, Hordern-street, Newtown.
All DEBTS due to the said Estate are requested to be paid forthwith to the said E. Curtis.
ELIZABETH CURTIS, Sole Executrix.
Newtown, 1st August 1873.

NOTICE.
CHARLES WHATELY, Coachbuilder, having closed his branch establishment, next Chapman's engineering establishment, George-street, near Haymarket, the whole of the business will be now carried on, under his personal supervision and management, at his manufactory, Newtown.
C. W. hopes, by strict attention to business, combined with moderate charges, to receive the same amount of patronage so liberally accorded to him for the last fourteen years.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE Waterside Residence for SALE, and of easy access; terms liberal. Ramsay, Geo.-st.

BURWOOD.—An eligible block of LAND for SALE; also ALLOTMENTS. E. RAMSAY, Land Agent.

BUSINESS PREMISES in the centre of Newtown. E. Ramsay, house agent, Bank-chambers.

CITY PROPERTIES for SALE. E. RAMSAY House Agent, Bank-chambers.

FOR SALE or to LET, Dwelling and Business PREMISES, Pitt-street. Apply 46, Market-street.

FOR SALE, two Brick HOUSES. Apply on premises, 603, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, Wickham Cottages, Westmoreland-street; terms liberal. D. Elphinston, Derwent-st., Glebe.

FOR SALE, FARM of 60 acres, 8 miles from Sydney. LEISTIKOW and M'MINN, 113, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, 40 by 128 feet of LAND, two frontages; £164, or part. SIMS, Mangle Factory, 199, S. H. Rd.

FOR SALE, 4 Brick COTTAGES, Marian-street, Redfern; rent per annum £104; lease 9 years; ground rent £9 per annum. Price £460. JOHN PETHITT.

FOR SALE, a three-room Brick COTTAGE, leasehold, John-street, Pyrmont. Apply JAMES BLAIR, 223, Kent-street North.

FOR SALE, a small ALLOTMENT, rear of Sussex and Liverpool streets, suitable for the erection of a mechanic's residence, workshop, or stable. ROCKREY and BOON, Steam Mills, Kent-street South.

FOR SALE, by C. H. MAY, 111, Elizabeth-street, several COTTAGES and small HOUSES, at Balmain; first-class business property on Newtown Road; Cottages at Moore Park, and the Glebe.

FOR SALE.—Two first-class family DWELLINGS, garden and grounds, close to Sydney. Particulars at C. H. MAY'S, Estate Agent, 111, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a 6-roomed COTTAGE, Butcher's Shop, Public-house, and Cottage, acre and half of garden, and Cottage. Apply to A. HOWARTH, Butcher's Arms, Cook's River Road.

FOR SALE, a Stone-built HOUSE, of 6 rooms; attached weatherboard Shop, outbuilding, and garden. Open for a week. Apply Mr. ENDICOTT, Randwick.

FOR SALE, Suburban FAMILY RESIDENCE of 11 rooms, stables, out-offices, fruit and vegetable garden; two acres under cultivation, about five in grass paddocks; 4 miles from town.
Apply 419, George-street.

FOR SALE, four miles from town, five ACRES of LAND, fenced and cleared, 350 assorted fruit trees, good substantial brick house, three large rooms and kitchen, brick oven, never-failing supply of good water.
Apply J. CLEWETT, Hay and Corn Dealer, North Shore.

FOR SALE.
2 Houses, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, £800
3 Houses, Pawley-street, Surry Hills, £550
8 Houses, Raper-street, Surry Hills, £1900
3 Houses, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, £1750
6 Houses, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, £2850
2 Houses and Shop, Macquarie-street South, £856.
J. S. M'ELVENEY, House, Land, and Estate Agent, 2, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street North. Money to lend on mortgage.

HOUSES and LAND for SALE. Properties managed. G. HAWKINS, Agent, S. H. Road, Paddington.

LAND FOR SALE.
St. Leonards,
Lane Cove
Middle Harbour.
Commission Agents treated with.
R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL a large 4-roomed Stone House. Apply Phillip O'Connell, John-st., Surry Hills.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly competent, wishes for the Management of a Station. Testimonials. E. J. G., M'Kenzie and Cape, 91, Pitt-street.

A STRONG, sober, industrious, Man seeks EMPLOYMENT in a store or otherwise. Can drive, knows the town well. Reference. Open for a week. H. W., HERALD Office.

PIANO TUITION.—Lady is desirous of giving Lessons; terms moderate. M., Newtown Post-office.

REQUIRED, by a Lady, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Resident Governess. Acquirements: English, French, music, singing, drawing, and dancing. Terms moderate. Address E. G. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundr in a small family. M. H., Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, by two respectable young women, SITUATIONS as Barmaids. E. M. R., Post Office

WANTED, SITUATION, as Nursery Governess, or useful companion. Open a week. P. O., Waverley.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour-maid or General Servant, in small family; good references. J. O., Pierce, 77, William-street. Open till Tuesday.

WANTED, by a respectable Englishwoman, a SITUATION, for light housework and plain sewing, or housekeeper in a small family; low wages. Apply 83, William-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

CABINET MAKER.—One good steady hand required. Charles Artlett, Rushcutter Bay.

CARPENTER wanted. A. M'Gavisk, at Works, Parramatta-street, opposite 'bus stand.

CONSTANT Employment for Tailoresses at Clothing Factory, 217, Lower George-st. Learners taken.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, APPRENTICES. Miss Ramsay, 4, Bakewell-terrace, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—The Committee desire to engage the services of an additional MISSIONARY. Information respecting duties, &c., may be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries.
Applications, with testimonials, to be sent in not later than MONDAY, 11th August.
E. ROBINSON, Paddington, A. W. WEBB, 6, Aston-terrace, Collins-street, Surry Hills. } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

TO HARNESS MAKERS.—Wanted, a CLARLO and HARNESS MAKER. 173, York-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good JUNIOR. J. E. Gerrard, the Hall, 37A, Erskine-st.

TO CHEMISTS.—Junior ASSISTANT wanted. E. Frederick Jackson, Kilmahon Cottage, Way's-terrace, Pyrmont.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, 2 ASSISTANTS; also, Youth, as Cashier. Rush and Rousseau, 518, Geo.-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, Coat and Vest HANDS. Apply 223, Clarence-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT MAKERS. Whitley and Co., 466, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, General HAND; constant employment. Jones, 14, Bridge-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Vest HANDS; highest wages. 223, Clarence-street.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, COAT, good Trousers, and Vest Hands. S. Friedman, 66, Hunter-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT, and a smart JUNIOR. Apply John L. Hordern, Newtown; or Henry Bull, 608, George-street.

TO JEWELLERS and Fancy Dealers.—For SALE, a large Plate-glass CASE. 516, George-street.

TO PRINTERS.—A good steady TURNOVER wanted; references required. Apply by letter, stating terms; or personally (at 9 o'clock, Tuesday morning), to A. B., Cambridge House, 2, Jamison-street, Sydney.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the MELBOURNE HOSPITAL invite applications, accompanied, with diplomas and testimonials, until SATURDAY, the 9th August, from duly qualified practitioners for the several appointments of RESIDENT PHYSICIAN and RESIDENT SURGEON, at a salary at the rate of £150 per annum.
The election will take place at 3 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, the 12th August, when the personal attendance of candidates is indispensable.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the institution.
By order,
J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
July 23, 1873.

WANTED, two MEN, to make kip boots. Delmain, 41, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Stephenson, builder, St. Leonards, near School of Arts.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT for the country. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., York-street.

WANTED, a TACKER, and an Apprentice, shirt work. 92, Victoria-street, near Haymarket.

WANTED, a TAILORESS, good trousers hand Apply at 10 o'clock, 3, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a first-class BODY-MAKER, at once. W. Hally, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good COAT HAND Tailoress. Apply next to the Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, Buggy BODY-MAKER. T. Moore, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good CARPENTER. J. Ellis, engineer, Greek-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a Coach BODY-MAKER and WHEELER. Whately's Coach Factory, N'town.

WANTED to purchase or rent (low) small COTTAGE, respectable situation. M. A., HERALD

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS. Apply at the Boundary Stone, Bourke-st., or 3, Cleur Villa, Raglan-st.

WANTED, Vest HANDS and APPRENTICES. 204, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, TACKERS and FINISHERS, crimean shirt work. 557, George-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, good

FINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL, 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1873. GRATIS.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee have the honour to state that they have had for some time past under their consideration the present condition of the different funds under the control of the Council, and beg now to submit the following general Report thereon for the information and further action of the Council.

It will be advisable to prepare this statement under the heads of several funds, which the law requires should be kept distinctly in the city accounts.

THE CITY FUND.

From the memoranda attached hereto, showing the receipts and expenditure in connection with this fund since the year 1856, its present condition and future probable revenue, it appears evident that the Council cannot continue satisfactorily to conduct the general improvements of the city, the construction of streets, the maintenance of the public recreation grounds, and the other various properties entrusted to their care, unless some measures be adopted for increasing their present resources.

In the year 1860 a detailed statement of the then position of the city affairs was submitted to the members of Parliament, and at a conference between the city members and the Council, further explanations were made which resulted in the introduction of a bill into the Legislative Assembly, by the Colonial Secretary, having for its object the further endowment of the Corporation by the grant of land at the head of Darling Harbour, and in other portions of the city, and by giving them extended powers with regard to taxation. But the dissolution of Parliament shortly afterwards prevented further action in the matter at that time; and although frequent attempts have since been made to obtain power for increasing the city revenues, they have, from various causes, been unsuccessful.

As abstracts of the whole of the Corporation accounts are annually placed before the Executive Government and the Parliament, it is presumed that there exists a general knowledge as to the very limited means which the Council possess for the maintenance of this large city, and the time has now arrived when strenuous efforts must be made for the removal of the difficulties which exist against the proper carrying on of the necessary works.

By a reference to the subjoined memoranda, it will be seen that the means at the command of the Council, after deductions of the outlay for lighting, cleaning, office expenses, interest, &c., are reduced to so small an amount that the thorough repair of one of the principal thoroughfares (George and Parramatta streets), as instanced in last year's expenditure, absorbs more than half the entire sum. It is shown also that a very considerable portion of the one hundred miles of city thoroughfares still remains to be properly constructed; and as it is estimated than an expenditure at the rate of £3 per lineal yard will be necessary for the forming, metalling, and kerbing and guttering of these streets, it appears to your committee that the extension of these improvements beyond their present boundaries must, under present circumstances, be entirely beyond the power of the Council.

Your committee feel that the demands which have been made upon the resources of the Council within the last few years, by the opening up and occupation of the streets in what was formerly the outskirts of the city, by the largely increased traffic in every direction, and also by the advance in the prices of labour and all kinds of material, have been such as to limit the operations of the Council to works of absolute necessity; and now that their annual income will be reduced to the extent of about £5000 by the withdrawal of the license fee hitherto received from the public vehicles and by the loss of market and other fees from the defective state of the law, it is certain that even these works of necessity cannot be undertaken unless the present revenue be supplemented by some further endowment.

Your committee, with this object in view, would beg to submit that, taking into consideration the position of the city at the time of the re-establishment of the Corporation in 1857, the Council have strong claims upon the Government for assistance in relieving them from their present embarrassment. At that time a very large debt to the Government had been incurred in connection with the water and sewerage works, and as these works were then placed under the charge of the Corporation, the liability also was transferred. The Council, at its outset, felt, and represented, their inability to meet the large demands made upon them for the interest of this debt, but the Government held in their hands, and exercised, the power to pay themselves in part, by the retention of the £10,000 which has been annually voted by Parliament towards the improvement of the streets; and although the Council have occasionally obtained this grant for the use of the city, by advances from the Water and Sewerage Funds, yet the amount which has been absolutely lost by this action of the Government is almost equal to the debt upon debentures issued. It may also be remarked that the city has, from the first, required but very inadequate endowment from the Government, as compared with that which, under the Municipalities Act of 1867, has been given to suburban and country municipalities. The several properties, namely, the George and Hay streets markets, and Market and Lime streets' wharfs, which have been given to the city, have yielded revenues partly from the moneys which have been expended upon them by the Corporation, and it is doubtful if the present receipts from these properties return a fair interest upon such outlay. If endowments to the extent granted to other municipalities (which could have no greater claim upon the Government) had been also granted to the city at the date of re-incorporation, your committee consider that the authors of the Council, at least as regards the City Fund, would not now have called for this inquiry.

After very careful consideration of the whole question of the difficulties connected with the future stability of the City Fund, your committee would beg to submit the following recommendations for adoption by the Council:—

1. That the Government be solicited to obtain for the city a permanent annual grant of £10,000, in continuance of the practice since the year 1855, and that they also be petitioned to hand over to the Council all moneys received for licenses to publicans, wine and spirit merchants, auctioneers, and pawnbrokers in Sydney, and all fees for registration of dogs in the city.
2. That the Government be solicited to introduce, or give support to, an Act authorizing the Council to collect a wheel tax, and give them power to recover city rates from all buildings occupied by the Government, or as public institutions, and from all unoccupied lands, whether public or private, exclusive of reserves for public recreation.

THE WATER FUND.

The indebtedness of this fund at the present time, as shown by the annexed statement, is £294,000, exclusive of the claim for interest upon the Government loan of £213,000.

Your committee find that the entire outlay upon the works at Botany, and the lines of mains and reservoirs connected therewith, has amounted at the present time to £377,000, the larger proportion of which expenditure had been contracted when the works were given over to the Council. A very large additional outlay must be incurred before the scheme for securing a permanent supply of water from this source can be completed, and as recent experience has shown that many of the principal mains in the city have become unserviceable from corrosion and long use, the demands upon this fund will be constant and heavy for some time to come. The revenue from the water supply has of course steadily increased from year to year with the extension of mains through the city and suburbs, but it is found that this additional return does not much more than meet the cost of these extensions, and contributes but little towards the general maintenance of the works.

It is clear therefore that while the Council have charged against them the large amount borrowed by the Government (and secured upon the general revenues of the colony, but remaining as a charge on the water rates) they cannot, even with the further power which your committee are prepared to advise should be sought for, maintain and carry out to completion the present system of water supply. Relieved from this debt, and by exercising the further borrowing power they possess, the Council may possibly so far secure such means of extended supply as will yield a revenue sufficient for the support of the works as they now exist; but measures must eventually be adopted for securing an enlargement of the area at present occupied for water purposes, and the large outlay which will be consequent thereon must then be provided for.

Your committee have to submit for the approval of the Council the following recommendations with respect to this fund:—

1. That the Government be applied to to obtain the remission of the debt in connection with the waterworks, amounting to (exclusive of any claim for interest beyond the sums which they have already given credit for) £213,000.
2. That the Government be also requested to place in the hands of the Corporation the fee-simple of all lands at Botany resumed for water purposes, and now vested in her Majesty the Queen.
3. That an Act be introduced into Parliament to authorise the collection of water rates from all Government and public properties, and to make a charge for water to her Majesty's vessels and other vessels of war.
4. That provision be also made for exempting from payment of rates all lands, reservoirs, or other properties situate in any suburban municipality, and held by the Council for water purposes.

THE SEWERAGE FUND.

The difficulties which are attendant upon this fund have been mainly brought about by the very imperfect provision made in the Sewerage Act for the collection of the sewerage rate. The rate has been ordered by the Council to be collected from year to year since 1859, to the extent of one-half of the percentage enumerated in the Act, and would have yielded an income of from £11,000 to £15,000 per annum since that date. The actual amount, however received during the past fourteen years has been £30,058 only, instead of (at an average of £13,000 per annum) £182,000, a difference amounting to little less than the debt of the Council for debentures issued. Several efforts have been made to obtain from the Legislature such an enactment as would remove the existing difficulty, but no amendment of the law has taken place until the present year. The Act recently passed has authorised the enforcement of the sewerage rate from those persons only whose premises shall have been connected with the sewers, and not from persons who, under the provision of the Sewerage Act, were liable if their premises were in the vicinity of a public sewer and could have been connected. Your Committee need scarcely point out that such a restriction as this is not only adverse to the original intention of the Sewerage Act, but that its operation as affecting the only possible source of revenue from the sewers is entirely destructive of the income which the Council had previously anticipated would be obtained for the purpose of supporting the works. It is estimated that the revenue which, under this law, will be now recoverable (at the rates which the Council have thought it desirable to collect) will not exceed £2250 annually, about one-fourth of the sum required to meet the interest upon the debentures which the Council have issued on account of these works. It is true that the Corporation have power to compel all persons within reach of the sewers to make use of them by connecting their premises therewith, but to carry out this law merely to enable the Council to demand the rates would, your Committee consider, be a very undesirable proceeding, and would in many cases inflict great injustice upon the citizens. It seems therefore to your Committee that if any further action is to be taken by the Corporation, in connection with the Sewerage Works, the repeal of this recent law must be obtained, and some more equitable enactment secured whereby means may be placed at their disposal for that purpose.

The large proportion of the sewerage debt had, as in the case of the water debt, been incurred at the time when the Sydney municipality was re-established, but the works undertaken were confined to a district of the city where their execution was the most costly, and where they were the least remunerative. The Council have since that period continued the extension of the sewers in localities where, from dense population and other causes, they seemed to be most urgently required, and where they have been demanded by the citizens. It has always been contended that the carrying out of these works in the city cannot be considered as an altogether local benefit, but that as they have for their object the comfort and convenience of the public and the preservation of the public health, the cost of this undertaking should not be entirely met by local contribution or taxation. Your Committee therefore, taking these sewerage works to be a means whereby the welfare of the general public is influenced, consider that the Council would be justified in seeking to obtain from the general revenue of the colony not only a considerable grant towards the cost of the existing sewers, but further assistance from time to time as the sewers are extended.

Your committee would submit to the Council the following recommendations for the relief of this fund:

1. That an effort be made to obtain from the Government the cancelling of their claim (amounting to £200,000) for moneys advanced for sewerage purposes, with all interest thereon.
2. That the Council be authorised to collect sewerage rates from all Government and public properties.
3. That the present law be amended so as to render all properties within reach of any public sewer, whether connected therewith or not, liable for sewerage rates.

SYDNEY COMMON FUND.

Your committee beg to attach a statement showing the past expenditure and receipts, and the present income in connection with this fund; but, in the absence of any definite information as to the value of the lands still remaining unsold, they are unable to ascertain to what extent the present debt is likely to be liquidated, and they are not prepared with any recommendation with regard thereto.

PRINCE ALFRED PARK FUND.

The amount of indebtedness which appears from the accompanying memoranda to attach to this fund seems to have been contracted under peculiar and pressing circumstances. The grounds of the Park were originally placed under the control of the Council as a place for public recreation; but in the year 1869 an Act was passed authorising the erection thereon of a building "for the purpose of holding annual and other exhibitions, and for like purposes of public recreation and instruction," and authority was given to borrow £12,000 towards this object. Concurrent with the passing of this law, a large amount of public interest was manifested, and considerable influence exercised, towards obtaining such accommodation in the park as would enable the Agricultural Society to hold an annual exhibition of the products of this and the neighbouring colonies with success; and the Council, finding that the sum originally intended to be expended for the purpose would be inadequate for the requirements of the society, were induced to incur a larger outlay, and erected a building at a cost of £20,000. The anticipations which were prevalent when the building was completed, as to the great public benefit which would result from its erection, have, your committee consider, been more than realised; and although (notwithstanding the liberal rent received from the Agricultural Society) the undertaking has so far been a pecuniary loss to the Corporation, yet the advantages which the citizens have derived from the large influx of visitors into the city during the exhibitions, and the consequent increase to their business, as well as the means afforded for the furtherance of the agricultural, pastoral, and other interests of the Australian colonies, must have fully justified the action of the Council in incurring the larger debt. But as this building and the adjacent grounds may be said to have been appropriated almost specially for an object which has the advancement of the whole colony in view, your committee are of opinion that the citizens, at whose cost they have been provided, have some reason for seeking for some return of their outlay from those for whose benefit, in common with their own, it has been incurred.

That great advantages have already accrued to the agriculturist, breeders of stock, and manufacturers throughout the colony, and a lively impetus been given to trade in almost all its branches by these annual Exhibitions, appears to be beyond doubt; and as the provision made in the Park for these purposes is most ample and complete, and could not have been obtained in any other part of the city, it is presumed that the benefit which they bring to the colonists will increase from year to year rather than diminish.

Your Committee therefore would submit that the Council have good grounds for endeavouring to obtain from the general revenue of the colony, an annual grant towards the support of this undertaking, and they would recommend that application be made to the Government to place the sum of £1000 annually upon the Estimates for this purpose, until the existing debt be extinguished.

Your Committee beg to append a detailed abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation from the 1st January, 1857, to 31st December, 1872, on account of the City Fund, together with such memoranda as will show the position of the several funds under the control of the Council on the 30th June, 1873.

In conclusion, your Committee would suggest that the matter of this report be placed in the hands of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for his perusal, and that the members of the Government and the gentlemen representing the city in Parliament be solicited to meet and confer with the Council on the whole question of the city finances on an early day.

JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.

Town Hall, Sydney, 24th July, 1873.

MEMORANDA CONNECTED WITH THE FINANCES AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, 30TH JUNE, 1873.

The accounts of the Corporation are kept under the following distinct funds:—

City Fund
Water Fund
Sewerage Fund
Sydney Common Fund
Prince Alfred Park Fund.

CITY FUND.

The liability on account of the City Fund for debentures issued is	£95,800	
Less the Sinking Fund of	14,723	
	£81,077	
And a bank credit of	1,437	
Making a total debt of	£79,640	
The annual revenue from the Markets, wharves, baths, fees and other sources may be estimated at	£11,800	
And from the city rate of 1s. in the £ ..	36,700	
Making a total income of ..	£48,500	

The expenditure for the year for lighting, interest, office and working expenses, exclusive of the cost of maintaining the streets and cleansing the city, will probably be £21,700, leaving a balance of £26,800, of which sum upwards of £11,000 will be required for the necessary cleansing of the thoroughfares, the removal of house refuse, and the maintenance of the public reserves, markets, wharves, &c., so that the amount available for kerbing, guttering, metalling, and repairing the streets, and for general improvements will be reduced to about £15,000 or £16,000 for the year.

The extent of streets, lanes, and alleys throughout the city is little short of 100 miles in length, of which a large proportion still remains to be kerbed, guttered, and metalled.

The average annual expenditure for metal required for keeping in repair the principal throughfares during the past three years (without the cost of carting) has been £11,000, and for kerbing and guttering about £4000.

The lands, which have been handed over to the Corporation as places for public recreation (exclusive of the Sydney Common and the Town Hall site) are about 30 acres in extent, and have cost in their formation about £6334. The annual outlay for keeping them in order is £1300.

The expenditure of the Corporation in the first formation of streets, without metalling or kerbing and guttering, since the year 1858, has amounted to £71,000.

As an example of the cost of maintaining the streets, it may be stated that the expenditure for lighting and cleaning and repairing George and Parramatta streets during the past year amounted to £9297. The rates received during the same period amounted to £7200.

The annual cost of lighting the city is £7700.

The Government lands and buildings, public institutions, and trust reserves in the city, from which no rates are received, occupy a frontage to the streets of upwards of nine miles in extent.

The extent of unoccupied private lands, which also are not assessed, is about twenty miles of street frontage.

The revenue which would be obtained from buildings belonging to, or occupied by the Government, if assessed for city rates, would be about £2200 per annum.

The Council have the power of borrowing on account of the City Fund a further sum of £4200 only.

WATER FUND.

The Water Fund is indebted to the Government (exclusive of interest)	£213,337	
Debentures have been issued	73,100	
And there is a debt at the mark	7,652	
Making a total debt of ..	£294,089	

The annual income from water rates is about £36,000, the whole of which amount is required for maintaining the works, the extension of mains and further means of supply, the interest on debentures, and the necessary office expenses.

The cost of the works at Botany, the construction of reservoirs, and laying of mains up to the present time, may be stated at £377,663.

The amount paid for lands resumed by the Government and purchased by the Corporation has been £58,150, and the value of additional lands required for the preservation of the watershed is say £34,200.

The cost of the extension of the works now under the consideration of the Council is £103,000.

The value of the water now supplied free of charge to Government buildings and grounds, public institutions, and shipping, is £2600 annually.

The balance of the amount which the Council have power to borrow for water purposes is £76,900.

SEWERAGE FUND.

The debt to the Government on account of this fund is (exclusive of interest) ..	£200,000	
Debentures have been issued for	162,800	
There is a bank overdraft of	13,899	
	£376,699	
Less to the credit at the Sinking Fund ..	2,000	
Making a total debt of ..	£374,699	

The income which will be derivable from the sewers under the Act recently passed, which confines the liability for rates to such persons only whose premises are connected with the sewers, cannot at present be correctly ascertained; but it is anticipated that, at the full rates as enumerated in the Sewerage Act, it will not exceed £4500 per annum. The Council hitherto have ordered the collection of the sewerage rate to the extent of one-half only of the authorised percentage.

The amount received during the past year from those who voluntarily paid sewerage rates was £1358.

The interest payable upon the debentures issued is £9768 per annum, and to the bank for overdraft an average of £1020 per annum.

The total amount expended on works in connection with the construction of the sewers has been £319,461.

The amount which would be received annually for sewerage rates upon Government properties and public buildings is £1124.

The Council have further borrowing power to the extent of £37,200.

SYDNEY COMMON FUND.

Debentures have been issued in connection with the Sydney Common Fund to the extent of	£15,000	
And the present overdraft is	10,620	
Making together a debt of	£25,620	

The total expenditure upon improvements upon the Common has been £45,232.

The value of lands already sold is £26,866.

A considerable quantity of land still remains for disposal, but no estimate can be made of its present value.

The revenue from rents and agistment is about £200 per annum.

The average annual expenditure for interest and improvements is about £3860.

PRINCE ALFRED PARK FUND.

The amount raised by the issue of debentures on account of the Prince Alfred Park is	£12,000	
And the bank overdraft is	6,377	
Making a debt of	£18,377	

The revenue from the Exhibition Building is about £1250 per annum.

The cost of the building has been £19,730.

The expenditure for interest on the debt and the maintenance of the building is about £1326 per annum.

RECAPITULATION OF THE LIABILITIES AND REVENUES OF THE CITY COUNCIL, 30TH JUNE, 1873.

LIABILITIES.

City Fund—			
Debentures		£95,800	
Less sinking fund ..	£14,723		
Credit at bank ..	1,437		
		£16,160	
			£79,640
Water Fund—			
Due to Government.. ..	£213,337		
Debentures..	73,100		
Due to bank	7,652		
			294,089
Sewerage Fund—			
Due to Government ..	£200,000		
Debentures..	162,800		
Due to bank	13,899		
	£376,699		
Less sinking fund	2,059		
			374,640
Sydney Common Fund—			
Debentures	£15,000		
Dr. to bank	10,620		
			20
Prince Alfred Park Fund—			
Debentures	£12,000		
Due to bank	6,377		
			18,377
Total liability			£792,366

ANNUAL REVENUE.

City Fund:—		
City rate	£36,700	
Markets, wharfs, baths, fees, fines, and other sources	11,800	
		£48,500
Water Fund:—		
Water rate		36,000
Sewerage Fund:—		
Sewerage rate; say		4,500
Sydney Common:—		
Rents and agistment		300
Prince Alfred Park:—		
Rent		1,250

CITY FUND.

Annual Receipts:—		
George-street Market	£4,200	
Hay and Belmore ditto	2,000	
Eastern ditto	400	
Market Wharf	1,100	
Lime-street ditto	500	
King-street ditto	100	
John-street ditto	10	
Wolloomooloo Baths	125	
Domain ditto	201	
Dawes Point ditto	100	
Store, Hay-street	60	
Randwick Tolls	470	
Fees and fines	2,000	
Sale of manure, &c.	500	
		£11,766
City rate	36,700	
		£48,466

CITY FUND.

Annual Expenditure:—		
Office expenses, rent, printing, &c. ..	£600	
Stationery, advertising, &c.	700	
Lighting	8,000	
Expenses of elections, &c.	200	
Allowance to Mayor	800	
Proportion of salaries	5,200	
Incidental expenses	200	
Interest on debentures	6,000	
	£21,700	

"Town Clerk's Office,
"Sydney, 10th July, 1873.

"Sir,—I have the honour, in compliance with a resolution of the Finance Committee of date the 20th March last, to transmit herewith statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation, in connection with the City Fund, from the 1st January, 1857, to 31st December, 1872, together with such memoranda as will explain the present position of the Council with regard to the different funds under their control on the 30th June, 1873,

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.
"The Chairman of the Finance Committee."

CITY FUND.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the City Commissioners from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1857, and of the Municipal Council of Sydney from the 1st April, 1857, to the 31st December, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.	1857. £ s. d.	1858. £ s. d.	1859. £ s. d.	1860. £ s. d.	1861. £ s. d.	1862. £ s. d.	1863. £ s. d.	1864. £ s. d.
City rate	41,354 15 7	39,379 10 8	31,675 18 0	34,419 19 0	34,118 1 0	38,883 13 0	31,069 17 0	32,853 10 0
Water rate	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0
Licensed vehicles	1,535 0 0	1,422 10 0	1,561 5 0	1,684 5 0	1,744 5 0	1,799 10 0	1,757 5 0	2,391 17
Building fees, police fines	1,627 12 10	1,260 10 0	1,366 7 9	1,068 0 0	779 10 0	659 1 3	693 17 0	1,188 6
Markets	6,527 2 5	5,783 5 0	5,954 13 0	6,015 15 0	10,112 1 0	8,832 18 4	7,848 12 3	7,651 14
Cleansing streets	10,045 19	10,667 12 0	759 13 0	667 17 0	557 1 8	957 13 0	20,000 0 0	4,098 6
Government, water and sewer	9,327 18 10	9,006 6 4	1,820 16 8	1,452 13 0	1,579 19 5	2,672 17 1	2,862 19 2	3,149 18
Paving rate	2,910 10 2	31 0 4	134 17 2	92 17 1	539 17 11	105 7 1	103 3 0	1,832 2
Sale of land	1,380 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	583 0 0	.....
Sale of horses, stores, &c.	233 17 3	.....	25 15 0	85 13 0	157 15 0	31 15 6	181 12 0	174 15 0
Sale of scrapings, rubbish	854 11 6	267 6 0	878 6 1	1,695 17 8	1,070 13 4	1,580 16 0	1,313 1 6	1,156 13
Wharfs	79 4 3	21 0 0	.....	24 11 0	0 1 0	.....	25 2 0	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	59 0 0	450 13 4	360 0 0	345 16 0	501 13 4	254 3 4	353 1
Baths	.....	203 13 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	66 13 4	411 3 0	.....
Repayment, interest, &c.	.....	.....	.....	1,125 16 8	571	.....	.....	.....
Market rents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law expenses refunded	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Alfred demonstration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randwick Road toll	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water Bill fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advance on debentures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guarantee deposits	.....	300 9 0	.....	2,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Bank balances received	.....	56,750 16 8	46,483 14 9	61,177 6 6	64,150 19 5	62,274 3 7	70,074 0 7	53,004 2 8
Due to bank	.....	9,722 15 10	1,561 5 0	878 6 1	.....	3,743 17 11	.....	.....
	.....	1,378 14 5	20,527 13 3	6,156 12 9	.....	12,980 3 2	8,151 0 10	21,350 19 5
	72,358 13 1	66,862 4 11	75,741 0 0	67,373 19 3	64,150 19 8	65,963 4 2	78,778 1 5	74,451 2 1

Receipts.	1865. £ s. d.	1866. £ s. d.	1867. £ s. d.	1868. £ s. d.	1869. £ s. d.	1870. £ s. d.	1871. £ s. d.	1872. £ s. d.
City rate	32,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	35,000 11 2	35,000 15 0	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	35,000 19 0	36,359 19 0
Water rate	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0	9,723 15 0
Licensed vehicles	2,391 17 0	2,683 11 0	2,642 19 0	2,733 9 0	3,001 0 0	3,001 0 0	2,642 19 0	2,589 19 6
Building fees, police fines	1,188 6 0	1,730 8 0	1,730 8 0	1,730 8 0	2,086 0 0	1,889 0 0	1,889 0 0	1,531 2 7
Markets	7,651 14 1	7,434 8 4	7,434 8 4	7,434 8 4	7,759 11 9	7,608 0 7	7,608 0 0	8,153 14 7
Cleansing streets	4,098 6 0	1,024 16 0	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Government, water and sewer	3,149 18 0	2,862 19 2	2,862 19 2	2,862 19 2	2,862 19 2	2,862 19 2	2,862 19 2	2,862 19 2
Paving rate	1,832 2 7	103 3 0	103 3 0	103 3 0	103 3 0	103 3 0	103 3 0	103 3 0
Sale of land	.....	583 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of horses, stores, &c.	174 15 0	181 12 0	181 12 0	181 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of scrapings, rubbish	1,156 13 4	1,313 1 6	1,313 1 6	1,313 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wharfs	.....	254 3 4	254 3 4	254 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	353 1 0	411 3 0	411 3 0	411 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repayment, interest, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Market rents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law expenses refunded	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Alfred demonstration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randwick Road toll	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water Bill fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advance on debentures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guarantee deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank balances received	76,350 19 5	67,38 14 10	74,059 15 10	59,194 9 4	93,967 14 6	93,491 9 4	87,575 16 6	81,223 2 0
Due to bank	.....	.....	12,601 1 6	18,372 7 8	18,300 2 9	2,591 3 4	2,068 3 0	2,861 3 0
	21,869 19 3	12,601 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,853 14 6
	76,350 19 5	67,373 19 3	74,059 15 10	59,194 9 4	93,967 14 6	93,491 9 4	87,575 16 6	81,223 2 0

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	1857. £ s. d.	1858. £ s. d.	1859. £ s. d.	1860. £ s. d.	1861. £ s. d.	1862. £ s. d.	1863. £ s. d.	1864. £ s. d.
Allowance to Mayor	571 2 1	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Salaries	5,019 12 1	5,217 15	5,276 6 11	5,276 6 11	5,276 6 11	5,276 6 11	5,276 6 11	5,276 6 11
Office expenses and elections	1,270 6 0	1,651 10	1,715 18 4	1,715 18 4	1,715 18 4	1,715 18 4	1,715 18 4	1,715 18 4
General city works	31,021 15 0	31,021 15 0	31,021 15 0	31,021 15 0	31,021 15 0	31,021 15 0	31,021 15 0	31,021 15 0
Public works, council	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Paving	2,195 12	2,195 12	2,195 12	2,195 12	2,195 12	2,195 12	2,195 12	2,195 12
Lighting	3,268	3,268	3,268	3,268	3,268	3,268	3,268	3,268
Law expenses	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815
Interest	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Office furniture	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sinking fund	30 10	30 10	30 10	30 10	30 10	30 10	30 10	30 10
Removing diseased animals	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
City cloaks	141 16	141 16	141 16	141 16	141 16	141 16	141 16	141 16
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures discharged	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation for lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water used on streets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repayment rents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Alfred demonstration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfer to Town Hall fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gratuities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures paid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moiety of fines to police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guarantee deposits	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank balances paid	.....	.....	130 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank balance paid	13,659 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due by bank	9,732 13 10	.....	1,378 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	74,358 13 1	66,862 4 11	75,741 0 0	67,373 19 3	64,150 19 8	65,963 4 2	78,778 1 5	74,451 2 1

Expenditure.	1865. £ s. d.	1866. £ s. d.	1867. £ s. d.	1868. £ s. d.	1869. £ s. d.	1870. £ s. d.	1871. £ s. d.	1872. £ s. d.
Allowance to Mayor	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	816 13 4	800 0 0
Salaries	5,276 6 11	5,848 10 0	5,952 10 10	5,985 15 0	4,294 15 10	4,501 8 4	4,818 10 6	5,163 9 7
Office expenses and elections	1,715 18 4	1,607 10 10	1,324 1 10	1,261 10 4	1,118 17 0	1,146 7 0	1,306 2 11	1,101 10 3
General city works	31,021 15 0	30,193 4 0	43,334 11 4	47,231 11 4	63,284 12 10	68,969 12 0	58,867 13 3	49,259 16
Public works, council	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paving	2,195 12	2,195 12	2,195 12	2,195 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lighting	3,268	3,268	3,268	3,268	7,122 9 6	7,801 6 2	7,604 11 9	7,664 13 3
Law expenses	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815	642 15 2	161 3 9	716 3 2	305 4 2
Interest	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,792 8 1	9,879 19 5	4,941 15	5,809 3
Office furniture	100	100	100	100	.....	3,800 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,200 0 0
Sinking fund	30 10	12 0 0	14 9 0	14 3 0	.....	11 0 0	11 0 0	.....
Removing diseased animals	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 0 10	35 0 0	57 0 11
City cloaks	141 16	.....	51 15 3	51 15 3	52 5 6	.....

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1449378